"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Showers; cooler; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,154. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, Middling, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene of an enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson last night. He made an able address and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Mrs. J. E. Foster were also heard.

Page 2.

Spanish property owners, fearing Watson's squadron, are paying as high as 5¼ per cent. premium for insurance against bombardment.

Three young girls were drowned last evening in Raritan Bay by the overturning of their boat in the surf off the New York Fishing Club's house. Several other persons narrowly escaped.

Page 3.

The storm at Camp Black Wednesday night did considerable damage.

The work on the battleship Texas was progressing rapidly, and many visitors obtained passes and went on board.

Two tugs, two pontoons, and a barge which are to engage in the work of raising the Cristobal Colon will start from here for Cuba to-day.

A lightning bolt struck a tree in the camp of the First Engineers, at Peekskill, and ran along the electric light wires. One hundred men were shocked and several officers severely hurt, Lieut. Wilson almost losing his sight.

The deck of the hospital ship Missouri is to be asphalted for cleanliness. The Concho's disinfection was completed. The Yale will be similarly treated. The San Marcos is nearing New York with convalescents. The wounded are all doing well.

Page 5.

Twenty-seven barrels of illicit whisky, said to be the property of a Brooklyn vinegar company and a Manhattan yeast company, were seized by Internal Revenue Agent Williams. Three arrests were made, and another man gave himself up.

Page 7.

The funeral of William H. Marston was held yesterday, services being conducted at the house, 112 West Forty-fourth Street. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Owing to an odd misunderstanding over the enforcement of the Board of Health regulation regarding vaccination, a school teacher in Brownsville, East New York, was mobbed and forced to go back to his home in Brooklyn.

Page 8.

The National Park Bank has secured a controlling interest in the Plaza Bank, 758 Fifth Avenue, which has an up-town clientage.

Page 9.

Russell Sage received congratulations on the eighty-second anniversary of his birth.

Page 10.

A new proposition was presented for the trolley franchise from Elizabeth to Plainfield.

Page 12.

Two men were killed by the heat yesterday, and fourteen persons prostrated.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway hopes to have the Sixth and Eighth Avenue electric cars running in October.

Clarence V. C. Van Dusen, formerly chief clerk of the Brooklyn Board of Elections, has been appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Elections.

Hsu King Cheng, ex-Ambassador from China to Russia, spent yesterday seeing the city with Wu Ting-Fang, China's new Minister to the United States. He thinks an American naval base in the Philippines will benefit our trade with China.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.

CYCLONE IN FLORIDA.

Devastation Wrought in Many Towns of the Peninsula—The State Swept by a Deluge.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 4.—Specials to The Times-Union and Citizen indicate that a hurricane of unusual severity swept the Gulf coast of Florida yesterday. The storm had all the characteristics of a genuine West Indian cyclone. It was first reported at Tampa on Tuesday, where it grazed the coast and caused sufficient wind to detain steamers in port.

A wrecking barge in charge of C. E. Hardester was sent adrift, and Mr. Hardester, twenty miles out in the bay, deserted the barge and took refuge upon a beacon, where he remained for forty hours without food or water. At Appalachicola the velocity of the wind reached as high as eighty miles. Four tugs and many small craft were sunk. Houses were unroofed and almost every tree in the town levelled. At Chipley a negro church and several other buildings were blown down and thousands of acres of turpentine forest levelled.

At Tallahassee, Saint Teresa, Marianna, and Caryville considerable damage was done to houses, fences, and trees, as well as to corn and cotton. A deluge of rain fell. Telegraph wires are all down in West Florida and details are meagre, but so far as learned there were no casualties.

Marine Drowned at Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 4.—John Rowe of New Bedford, Mass., a marine on the United States gunboat Governor Russell, was drowned this afternoon during target practice by a boat capcizing.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of slight intensity has developed over Maryland, causing increasing winds on the Atlantic Coast, at Norfolk and Cape May reaching thirty-four miles an hour. Information signals have been ordered from Cape May to Nantucket.

Thunder showers have occurred in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, except on the coast.

Showers may be expected in the early morning, followed by fair and cooler weather in the Middle and North Atlantic States; generally fair weather elsewhere, preceded by light showers in the extreme Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	72	76
6 A. M.	69	72	78
9 A. M.	70	79	82
12 M.	77	85	88
3 P. M.	79	84	88
6 P. M.	77	83	88
9 P. M.	76	78	83
12 P. M.	74	77	83

The Times's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	88
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] and the minimum 71 [illegible]. The [illegible]

SPAIN EXPECTED TO YIELD NOW

Washington Has No Doubt the War Will End Speedily.

PEACE MAY COME THIS WEEK

President McKinley Makes Unimportant Concessions to Cambon.

Consents that Peace Commission Shall Meet in Paris—Insists, However, that Spain Must Evacuate the West Indies at Once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In spite of the announcement that the interview on Wednesday between the President and Ambassador Cambon had not resulted in a conclusive agreement, and that no arrangement for a further meeting had been made, the members of the Administration made no secret to-day of their expectation that Spain's answer to the American proposition was about to be delivered by her diplomatic representative.

That the President and his advisers believed, and still believe, that the final submission of the Sagasta Ministry to our demands is a matter of merely a few hours or days, is evidenced by the declaration of a Cabinet officer, made this afternoon after a meeting with the President, that he was certain the final reply of the Spanish Government to our note would be in the hands of the President before the close of the week. A request from the French Ambassador for an appointment upon this business is expected to reach the State Department at almost any time.

When it was perceived from the press dispatches that the Spanish Cabinet had held a meeting in Madrid to-day, and that, apparently, no definite decision had been reached, it was seen that the arrival of the answer at Washington would probably be postponed at least until noon to-morrow. The show of hesitation is ascribed here to the exigencies of Spanish internal policy, which are believed to demand at least a pretense of effort to secure better terms than the victor has offered. No doubt is entertained that the final reply will include an acceptance of the conditions the United States has laid down.

Must Leave West Indies First.

Although Secretary Day stated to inquiring correspondents that the parties to the interview at the White House on Wednesday had bound themselves to secrecy, it has developed that one of the topics discussed was the time at which Spain would be expected to vacate her present nominal possessions in the West Indies. The French Ambassador, it is said, was informed in terms that left no further room for doubt that the evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish-American islands was made a condition precedent to the mere opening of peace negotiations, and that no meeting of Commissioners could occur until Cuba's freedom was admitted and Puerto Rico ceded to the United States.

This very important condition does not, it is said, seem to be fully comprehended by the Madrid authorities, and it was with the view to setting the Ambassador straight upon this point that Secretary Day made his call upon M. Cambon last night. The questions upon which the Spanish have so far asked for additional information are regarded by the Administration as perfectly legitimate and proper, and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of their motives. Under the circumstances it is the purpose of the President to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness and to make the road to peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this Government will permit, and to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted.

Commission to Meet in Paris.

The other points upon which M. Cambon requested concessions to Spain, it is said, are regarded by the President as unimportant, and hence the requests of the French Ambassador, for the most part, will be acceded to. One of these was that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no material objection to granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conference will be held in Paris.

A long interview between the President and Secretary Day and Secretary Long was held this forenoon. Secretary Day, when he joined the President, after the latter had been talking with the Secretary of the Navy for three-quarters of an hour, looked worn and fatigued as a sequence to his night conference with the French Ambassador. They were together going over the peace propositions, and it was 1 o'clock this morning before the discussion ended.

Secretary Day, it may be said, has full confidence that there will be little serious delay and bickering over the closing of the details of peace. A fortnight ago he was not so confident, being disposed to fear Spanish procrastination and haggling over details. To-day he expressed the opinion personally that he believed there was no longer danger on that score, and said that policy seemed to have been abandoned under the stress of circumstances. This expression goes to confirm other indications that peace is near at hand. Those who have gone over the ground and conferred with the officials express the belief that the outcome of peace is very nearly attained. One Administration public man who talked with the President and others to-day predicted that a preliminary agreement which would practically settle the war would be effected within the week.

SAGASTA NOT IN A HURRY.

Spanish Premier Holds Consultations with Leaders of All Parties—Cabinet Fails to Decide.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The Spanish Cabinet met this afternoon, the Queen Regent presiding, and the peace proposals were discussed. Apparently no definite decision was arrived at. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, conferred to-day with the Presidents of both Chambers of the Cortes, and is now conferring with Marshal Martinez Campos and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Canovas. Until the official account of the peace negotiations is published the utmost secrecy will be observed.

The consultations between the Premier, the Presidents of the Chambers, and other prominent persons, are described as being really of a national character, with a view of ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The Government has not yet entered upon any engagement regarding terms for concluding the war with the United States. The Cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders, and will leave to the Crown the liberty of choosing new advisers. All the leaders consulted thus far have observed the strictest reserve, with the exception of Señor Romero y Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite Party, who declares himself in favor of continuing the war.

The Queen Regent has summoned several Generals for consultation. La Correspondencia de España says the Government has no present intention of convoking the Cortes. El Correo, the Ministerial organ, says that, in addition to the Monarchist chiefs, the Queen Regent will consult Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, and an influential Carlist chief.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Señor Sagasta objects to being hustled, and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly, and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points, in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington Cabinet. He has also to examine very minutely the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest.

"The Spanish people though sincerely desirous of peace are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out till the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifices. As an illustration of this feeling, while Gen. Toral is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Capt. Gen. Augustin continuing a hopeless resistance at Manila, bids fair to be a popular hero. It would be premature to suppose that the political consultations now proceeding foreshadow the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet when peace is concluded. The Conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war that no factious opposition need be feared from them."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has not yet answered the American note, nor received President McKinley's reply to the explanations asked for by Señor Sagasta. The Premier said today that the Government would reply to the American demands early next week. In consulting the party leaders Sagasta is following the precedent of Castelar, when the Virginius affair threatened war with the United States. It is not probable that he will resign as a result of the conferences. The Premier is inclined to rush the treaty through without convoking the Cortes, trusting to get a bill of indemnity next month; but the party leaders are not likely to consent to this course."

READY FOR PEACE OR WAR.

America's Resources Abundant to Carry on Hostilities If Spain Rejects the Terms Offered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Administration is ready for peace or for war. Peace will be greeted with a sigh of satisfaction by all concerned in making war, and war will be resumed, if war it must be, with a determination to wage it so that the other side will weary of it quite as soon as the United States.

The Nation is not worn out nor in danger of collapse. Indeed, its energies have scarcely been tried. Money and ships, in any necessary number and for any purpose, are at the command of the President. The material with which to prosecute war in the West Indies, Philippines, or on the coast of Spain is within reach, to be expended freely if Spain insists that more life and treasure must be expended to maintain a mistaken sense of national honor.

Expecting peace, the Administration cannot abandon the preparations for war until peace is assured. The President is satisfied that peace will soon be arranged, but he is not so overconfident that he will order a general disarmament before the peace is signed and Spain has begun to carry out the conditions consented to to secure it. While much of the early preparation for peace is indicative of general confidence by the Administration in the acceptance by Spain of every essential condition imposed upon her, other things strike the Washington public as ironically humorous.

Secretary Long has begun to shrink the navy by getting rid of the auxiliary force and the coast patrol vessels, but the Eastern squadron exists on paper still, and the order for it is so far respected that the colliers assigned to accompany what might have been a terror-inspiring squadron at Barcelona or Cadiz are idly swaying on the ground swell at Hampton Roads, waiting for the orders from Washington to join Commodore Watson and proceed to the eastward.

But there seems to be as little probability now that Watson will see the Spanish coast as there is that Camara will ever meet Admiral Dewey at Manila. The work of the squadron is done.

The Wade "Consolation" division advertised to be sent to Puerto Rico is promising to get no nearer to Puerto Rico than Watson's squadron will approach to the coast of Spain. The War Department will not admit, even if presented with some internal evidences of the truth of the assertion, that the order is not meant to be carried out, and that it was never meant to carry it into effect, but there are the best of reasons for believing that the report was administered to restless and ambitious commands to stimulate them with a hope that is never to be realized.

Just as soon as Ambassador Cambon has signified the readiness of Spain to accept the conditions of peace the President will insist upon economy in the War Department. With reduction of the armies and the passing of need for making new contracts for enormous quantities of food and clothing, contracts can be closed up and money saved at once that might be expended uselessly unless a strong hand were put upon men who would be glad to see the war continued indefinitely.

Gen. Pleasanton once said here in Washington that the late Charles A. Dana expressed the opinion to him that the War of the Rebellion was prolonged at least two years to suit the contractors for the army. President McKinley will not permit any contractors for the existing army to prolong the war one day, if he has influence enough with the Administration to prevent.

A class of contractors with which the Government ought to be glad to close at the earliest possible moment is that which now [illegible] from chartering ships for the transportation and persecution of troops and invalids. The complaints about the wastefulness, ugliness, disposition to reduce crews, willingness to be idle at the highest of contract pay per day on the part of the owners of these ships, and the scandals which have arisen out of the evidently unfit condition of the ships for anything but cattle, will lead the Administration to drop the last transport with a prayer of earnest thankfulness.

WANT SPANISH PORTS OPENED.

Chicago Asks that Liberal Terms for American Industries be Included in Peace Conditions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A move was made today to include in the peace treaty with Spain provisions for opening new markets for the products of American industry. The following telegram, which was sent to-night to President McKinley, is self-explanatory:

To the President, Washington:

The following preamble and resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in this city today.

Whereas, Negotiations for peace are now pending between this country and Spain, in which negotiations the President of the United States has outlined his demands, and

Whereas, It is believed that such negotiations will result in the appointment of Commissioners by both countries for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace; and

Whereas, It is of great importance to the manufacturers of this country, and consequently of equal importance to all of its people, that the markets of the world be open to its manufacturers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, Without in any way expressing an opinion upon the question of acquisition of Spanish territory by this country, that it is the sense of this association that the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of such treaty of peace, to exact that the ports of all Spanish territory in the Pacific Ocean be opened upon the most liberal terms to all products of American industry; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association send a copy of these resolutions to President McKinley.

W. B. CONKEY, President.
J. M. GLENN, Secretary.

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Conference on Foreign Policy, called to meet at Saratoga Aug. 19 and 20, has been consulting signers of the call in Eastern cities on the scope of the programme. Before leaving for Chicago to-night he said the changed conditions in the war situation resulted in increased interest in the conference. Suggestions were coming from all quarters, he said, that prominent places be given on the programme to the Nicaraguan Canal and international arbitration. Another division of the programme will deal with the commercial aspects of the new colonial possessions.

THE POPE TO THE SPANIARDS.

Preparing an Anti-Carlist Encyclical and Letter Praising the Present Dynasty.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope is preparing an encyclical ordering the Spanish clergy to avoid all political strifes and praising the virtues and religious fervor of the Queen Regent.

"His Holiness will also send a letter to the Spanish people to be read in all the churches, praising the present dynasty and counseling the preservation of internal peace. Both documents are intended to be anti-Carlist in their influence."

DAMAGE AT MANZANILLO.

American Ships Under Commander Todd Sank, Burned, and Destroyed Ten Spanish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received full reports of the naval operations against Manzanillo on July 18. They show that much more damage was done than is generally understood. The reports specify no less than ten Spanish vessels burned, sunk, or destroyed. The list as given is as follows:

Gun vessels Maria Ponton, Delgado Perado, José Garcia, and Cuba and Espanola, burned; transport Gloria and merchant steamer Purisima Concepcion, sunk; Estrella Guantanamo, Guardian, and Sentinel Delgado, destroyed.

American ships engaged in this operation were the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, and Osceola, with Commander C. C. Todd of the Wilmington in command. The reports show that no damage was done the American ships and there were no casualties.

The engagement lasted from 7:30 to 10:30 A. M. The Spanish gun vessels destroyed were mostly small ships. The Purisima Concepcion was a blockade runner that the navy had been after for a long time.

THEY INVITE COURT-MARTIAL.

If Reports be True, Some Sixth Massachusetts Officers Have Resigned in Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A special cablegram to The Journal from Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

"A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which is in Gen. Garretson's Brigade. The friction between the line officers of the regiment and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached its climax Monday, when Col. Woodward, Lieut. Col. Chaffin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Dusseault, and Capt. Goodell of Company K resigned their commissions. The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not at present known. The cause must have been serious indeed. The resignations leave Major Charles K. Darling in command of the regiment.

"The matter has been fully reported to Gen. Miles, and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law to resign in face of the enemy means a court-martial."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is stated at the War Department that no information has been received up to this time concerning the reported serious friction in the Sixth Massachuestts Regiment, now serving in Puerto Rico, and the resignation of a number of the regimental officers. Under the circumstances the department officials decline to discuss the report.

Kentucky Troops Get Away.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 4.—The transport Hudson sailed early to-day for Puerto Rico, having on board a battalion and a half of the First Kentucky Regiment.

WADE'S TOUR NOT SO SURE

Officers of Regiments Selected to Go Skeptical About Ever Seeing Puerto Rico.

COMPLAINTS NOW REDOUBLED

Failure to Send Men to Merritt, Who Wants Them, Instead of to Miles, Who Does Not Want Them, Causes Comment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Given out to silence clamor, the list of regiments assigned to Gen. Wade's Puerto Rico junketing party has had the effect of bringing about the ears of the Secretary of War a chorus of queries and complaints exceeding in volume the original din.

The list which was, in the expectation of the Secretary, to satisfy everybody, had no sooner been made public than fresh trouble arose. The eighteen regiments named in it were pleased, and some of them much surprised. Practically every regiment not named was disappointed, and those that had had most reason to expect the lightning to strike them were disgusted. If there had been complaints before they were repeated many fold now. If regiments were to be sent to Puerto Rico, not because they were needed, nor because they were fit to go, the men left behind could not see why they should not be allowed the same privilege.

Especially strong was this feeling in the cases where brigades were broken up to make up Gen. Wade's division. General officers testify that nothing is more detrimental to the morale of the men than the disturbing of the brigade organizations in making assignments for the front. When regiments have been drilling and camping together, and feel themselves on an equality so far as fitness goes, the selection of one or two regiments of a brigade to go to the front is sure, they say, to cause those left behind to feel that favoritism has been at the bottom of the choice. An instance of this is supplied by the Eighth New York Regiment at Chickamauga. It was in the brigade with the First Vermont and Third Tennessee, both of which were assigned to the Wade excursion. The result is that the Eighth naturally feels bitterly disappointed at being left in the rear.

Protest Against Breaking Up Brigades

Major Gen. Graham and Major Gen. Butler came over from Camp Alger to-day to protest to the Secretary of War against the detailing of four regiments from the Second Corps for the Wade pleasure party. They are understood to have urged upon the Secretary that serious demoralization would result from picking out these regiments, thereby destroying the present organizations. They preferred to have the corps remain intact and thought that less dissatisfaction would result therefrom.

But this is not the most serious trouble arising from the promulgation of the programme for the "personally conducted" tour of Puerto Rico. While the newspapers were yesterday supplied with copies of the official order designating the regiments chosen for the hazardous enterprise, no orders have been issued to the regiments named, and some of them at least, in view of past experience with the War Department's facility in revoking orders, are becomink skeptical about the genuineness of the expedition.

Scores of messages and many personal inquiries were received at the department during the day from officers of regiments included in the published list who wanted to know why they did not get their orders. They cannot understand why, if they have been selected to take part in the expedition, they do not receive more than newspaper notice thereof. At Camp Alger the distrust of the genuineness of the undertaking is so great that, according to the correspondent of an evening paper, many of the officers of the regiments named "express full confidence that none of the troops of the Second Corps will be sent away from Camp Alger within three months." Up to a late hour this afternoon no information of the projected movement had reached the regiments included in it beyond the publications in the newspapers.

No Orders to March Yet.

At the War Department a high official who was asked whether any orders had been issued for the movement of commands assigned to Gen. Wade, said that there had been no orders issued yet. "The list was given out to silence the clamor," he explained. He would not say whether the orders would ever be issued.

The Transportation Department is working hard to get Grant's brigade to Puerto Rico, completing the expedition first provided for that island, and it is busily engaged in mustering transports to bring Gen. Shafter's men back from Cuba, but it is doing nothing toward providing transportation for the 25,000 men in Gen. Wade's great consolation trip. No instructions have been given to the Commissary General to provide subsistence stores for the expedition. For so large a force it is customary to give some weeks' notice, where possible, that the Commissary Department may make preparation for feeding it.

All this is causing many men in the regiments publicly billed for the Puerto Rico performance and out of them to ask whether or not it is, after all, a "bunko" game; whether it is not a sort of military Watson squadron, as likely to see Puerto Rico as is that collection of warships to visit the coast of Spain. If that supposition should prove true, the clamor that will be raised will so far exceed that which the announcement was intended to quell that the Secretary of War will wonder why he ever tried the silencing scheme.

Not a little comment is indulged in here on the odd fact that, while the War Department is making no effort to send more men to Gen. Merritt, who is understood to have earnestly asked for them, it is professing to be about to send 25,000 men to Gen. Miles, who does not need them and does not want them.

MAY BE A FIGHT AT ABONITAS.

Spaniards Are Expected to Make Their First Stand Thirty-five Miles from Ponce.

PONCE, Aug. 4.—So far as known no further forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly. There has been no fighting up to the present, so far as known. The Spaniards are expected to make their first stand at Abonitas, thirty-five miles from here, where 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish regulars are believed to be intrenched.

The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days. The Spaniards are reported to be advancing, though this is not generally believed.

In addition to the regular fortifications at Abonitas, on the road to San Juan, it is reported that the enemy has mined the cliffs, preparatory to blocking the road, if obliged to retire. The plan of campaign is not fully determined upon, but the natural strength of the Spanish position at Abonitas and the character of the defensive works erected there necessitate a flank movement.

The turning movement was commenced to-day, when Gen. Brooke landed 3,000 men at Arroyo, sixty miles east of here. From there he can strike the military road leading to San Juan de Puerto Rico, at Cayey, beyond Abonitas. This will compel the Spanish commander, Gen. Otega, who has a great reputation, to abandon his stronghold or be caught between two fires. It is possible that a second column may move on his left flank also, in which case the present advance on his front is only a feint.

Gen. Stone is making a dashing reconnoissance north, in the direction of Arecibo. He went into Adjuntas last night with five men and four correspondents, and to-day he pushed on along the Utuado road, so far as Adjuntas. The road rises west of the Cayey range, and is rough, but practicable for cavalry and infantry. If it is found passable at Utuado, a light column of troops may be pushed across to the north coast to strike San Juan on the left flank. But if Gen. Brooke is successful, it is probable that Gen. Otega will find Abonitas untenable, in which case the whole of our army, after effecting a junction, will move on the main road.

Gen. Stone met with a most enthusiastic welcome from the natives in the villages and towns he passed through. Women and children strewed the streets with flowers, and as he passed houses and Town Hall they flew home-made American flags. Behind him moves Company C of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, under Lieut. Bedineer. The enemy, numbering about 400, preceded him. The enemy has for hours been in full retreat. Our advance has not been extended beyond Juana Diaz, though reconnoitring parties have touched Coamo. San Martin, the Spanish commander here, who evacuated this place without orders, is a prisoner at San Juan de Puerto Rico. He will be tried for cowardice, and will probably be executed.

TRANSPORT MAY BE A WRECK.

PONCE, Aug. 4.—The transport Massachusetts, which is aground here, is in a bad position and will possibly be a complete wreck. Her troops have disembarked.

The transport Roumanian, which went aground at Guanica, has been floated and the four batteries of artillery have disembarked.

SCOUTS HAVE A SKIRMISH.

PONCE, Aug. 4.—A scouting party under Major Reed of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania was fired upon last night by a Spanish outpost between Juan Diaz and Coamo. The fire was returned, and it is believed that one Spaniard was wounded.

VOLUNTEERS DESERT SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition and are abandoning their arms."

ALGER REBUKES ROOSEVELT.

Colonel's Assertion that Rough Riders Are Superior to Other Volunteers Not Relished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following correspondence has passed between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

"SANTIAGO, July 23, 1898.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of Gen. Wheeler.

"We earnestly hope that you will send most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any State troops, to Puerto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division; if those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Puerto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4,000 men, who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 National Guards, armed with black-powder Springfields or other archaic weapons. * * * Very respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The following reply was cabled to Col. Roosevelt to-day:

"Your letter of the 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army, and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

WILL SERVE WITH GEN. WADE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following general officers will be ordered to report to Major Gen. Wade for duty with the troops going to Puerto Rico: Gen. George W. Davis and Gen. George M. Randall, Second Army Corps; Gen. R. H Hall and Gen. W. W. Gordon, Fourth Army Corps; Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, Seventh Army Corps, and Gen. John A. Wiley, First Army Corps.

Eager to Get to Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 4.—The seven regiments at Chickamauga included in Gen. Wade's Puerto Rican expedition, the First Vermont, First Maine, First New Hampshire, Third Tennessee, First Arkansas, First West Virginia and Fifty-second Iowa, have not yet received notice when they will move out but all are busy to-day making preparations. Several regiments which had but little expectation of getting to the front are included in the expedition and in these the rejoicing is great. The movement of the regiments may begin to-morrow or Saturday, the officers now expecting definite orders at any time. Each of the seven regiments is fully recruited and equipped and all are well trained.

SHOT FOR LEAVING PONCE.

Late Spanish Commandant Pays for His Precipitate Flight with His Life.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says that Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieut. Col. Puiz, the second in command, committed suicide.

New Jersey Troops Joyful.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 4.—The official announcement to the effect that the First New Jersey Regiment of Volunteers is to go to Puerto Rico, and that the Second Regiment would probably be sent soon to Cuba with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, caused considerable excitement in camp to-day, and the members of the Fourth Regiment express the hope that their command will also be ordered to active service.

AN OVATION TO HOBSON

Metropolitan Opera House the Scene of a Great Demonstration in His Honor.

PATRIOTISM WAS RAMPANT

Hero of the Merrimac Was Received with Cheers and Made a Notable Address—William McAdoo and Gen. Woodford Heard.

The Metropolitan Opera House, which has so often drawn in crowds the representatives of wealth and fashion to listen to the world's great singers, was packed last night in stage, pit, and galleries with thousands of American citizens of various walks of life, who had come to look upon the young Southerner who risked his life for the Nation in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and to express as best they could the same love of country that had animated him.

The prime object of this meeting was to aid a work of patriotism carried on by the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective Association, which aims to succor from want and distress the relatives of the men who are serving the country at the expense of their families. But this object, worthy and cherished as it is, was almost lost sight of in the frantic enthusiasm into which the presence of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson drove the large audience.

But it was not only the quick and involuntary tribute which man pays to man's heroism that showed itself in the wild applause which swept through the house time after time. The men, women and youngsters who looked up from the parquette into Hobson's quiet, earnest face or craned their necks from the heated galleries to catch his words, saw more than a brave man, more than a man of brains and force. They saw a man whose gallant act had typified the feeling of the whole country and taught the world that the Yankee's aptitude for business has not yet choked his devotion to his flag.

Before the generous patriotism of last night's audience every State and sectional barrier, every political prejudice and even hatred to the enemy, went down in a heap. Veteran Democrats shouted applause at the mention of McKinley's name, and the chivalrous old Spaniard who met defate off Santiago was cheered as generously as if he had not been a foe.

Well Arranged Programme.

The programme of the meeting had been well arranged as to both music and speeches, though few would have been in mood to criticise in any event. The large stairways had been draped in the National colors, and huge American flags were suspended over the stage. The only other decorations marked Box 7, destined for Lieut. Hobson's mother and her party. Beneath it the flags were festooned about an American shield, and above it the Stars and Stripes were also in evidence. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band was stationed beneath the stage, which was well packed with guests.

The house did not begin to fill up to any extent till nearly 8 o'clock. Then it was packed rapidly with a sweltering patriotic crowd, which filled all but the two lower tiers of boxes. There was only a scattering of people through these in the evening, but every seat in the house was sold, it was said, so that the association cleared about $6,000. The heat was well-nigh unbearable, and the rapidity with which the audience plied their fans was neatly proportioned to their height from the floor. They busied themselves in mopping wet foreheads until nearly 8:30 P. M., when the band struck up Fanciulli's fantaisie, "A Day with Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

This fantaisie was lively, and the audience spent the next few minutes in smiling, tracing the various steps in the story which the music was intended to portray. Just as the band had plunged into the "song" which is supposed to mark the breakfast partaken of by "Teddy's Terrors" some one in the audience gave a yell, and the pent-up enthusiasm of the crowd began to show itself.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, had quietly entered and taken a seat on the front row, bowing to the applause he received. Mrs. Hobson, her daughter, Miss Hobson, who was gowned in pink, and their party slipped into their box during the music and people became aware of their presence so gradually that a demonstration was avoided for the time.

The Entrance of Hobson.

The fantaisie was followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the house rose with one accord in honor of the National anthem. But of a sudden its strains were drowned with a mighty roar that seemed to spring up all over the building at one time and deafen the ears and confuse the senses. Along the front row of seats from the south entrance to the stage came Major John Byrne, the association's President, and leaning on his arm was a tall, straight young man in evening dress who bore himself with dignity and modesty, and whose features have been published broadcast over the land.

The crowd had seen and known him. It was Hobson they had come to see, and they sprang from their chairs to greet him with a wild enthusiasm born of admiration for his valor and the love of their common country. All over the house flags and handkerchiefs waved in dazzling profusion.

Lieut. Hobson took his ovation with quiet self-possession. He held in his left hand a bunch of sweet peas from some feminine admirer, and his right was grasped by as many people as could conveniently get at him one after another. Gen. Woodford was one of the first. Meanwhile the New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club was filing down to the front of the stage, and they led the standing audience in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Through it all a little woman in black, the Lieutenant's mother, sat quietly in her box, her eyes on her son. She never turned her face from him throughout the evening. To the crowds that cheered him and hung on his words he was the man who had led seven devoted men through the hellfire of Spanish cannon, taking their lives in their hands in a faint hope of rendering their country service and their flag honor. To the little woman in the box he was just her boy. A brave boy, no doubt, none better, but, first and all, her boy.

When Lieut. Hobson rose to speak, after an introductory address by Major Byrne, the applause was almost deafening. The band played "Dixie" in his honor. With ready tact he followed the Southern tune by shouting in resonant tones to the band, "Don't you know that we want 'Yankee Doodle?'" It was played at his bidding and then his address followed. He spoke in clear tones and slowly, his Southern accent noticeable, his words well supplemented by ready gestures. Not a trace of self-consciousness was in his manner, and he showed how hard he found it to understand his own great popularity, by losing sight of himself in a passionate eulogy of the American "Jackie."

Lieut. Hobson's Remarks.

Lieut. Hobson spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—You all know the part of a sailor on board a man-of-war—if you follow his routine from the time he turns out in the morning until night, you will observe he uses a very small number of words. He follows the pipings of a whistle for most of his orders, or the blasts of a bugle. Even for those commands and communications which direct and control the forces of a vessel in action he will still have simple signals.

"And now when the deck is turned over to me, and I am called upon to use words in abundance, I may say, I am on an unknown sea, and must confess that I knew I should be upon an unknown sea when I had consented to appear here to-night. But sailors have gone into unknown seas and have not been appalled. A cause which appeals to me is the cause of the sailor and the soldier. I have associated with the sailors for a number of years, and can say that the only things a sailor can talk about are the little incidents of his experience.

"It was at the Naval Academy, when a naval cadet, that I saw an incident of the American sailor's pluck. Our ship was about five hundred yards from shore when a man unable to swim fell overboard. The boat was hoisted to the ship's side, so a sailor immediately sprang after him. Another man followed overboard, and one after another they went until the officer of the deck gave a stern command, 'No more men overboard.'

"This was my introduction to the squadron of what we call Jackies—the sailors. Another year passed and these conclusions were confirmed. I have had occasion to see Jacky, I feel, under conditions in which Jacky was brave, as I have referred to him.

The Merrimac Incident.

"It is known that when the call was made for volunteers to go into the channel on the Merrimac, literally the men fell over each other to volunteer. On the New York 100 came forward, and the first signal from the Iowa passed 140 before the order was given that no more volunteers were needed. When six of this number had been assigned to stations on the Merrimac, directions were for them to lie flat on their faces alongside, leaving only two standing, who were to look after the torpedoes. Directions were that no man pay any attention to the fire of the enemy. By this order it was understood by all that they should not even look over their shoulders to see where it came from. If a man should be wounded, he must pay no attention to it. He would place himself in a kneeling posture, or any other position, where, when the signal came he could perform his special duty.

"They lay there—each man at his post—until the duty of each was performed. And when they knew that the seven torpedoes had been exploded by their connections when the steering gear itself had been shot away, and the projectiles of the enemy were coming in a continuous stream, these Jackies lay there to do their duty as they had been instructed. And then again, when the duty was done, and the vessel began to sink after the charges had been fired; when for ten minutes or more the men lay on their faces, while the deck was vibrating and quivering, and the horizontal fire from the enemy's vessels and batteries was making projectiles explode just in front of them—when it was only a question of instant destruction—no man moved till further orders.

No Thoughts for Themselves.

"If ever there were conditions when the principle of 'each man for himself' was justified it was then; but not a man stirred. When the crew were in the water, with their heads just above the catamaran, while the enemies in boats were searching about with lanterns, the simple order was again given: 'No man move until further orders,' and there for nearly an hour these men staid, every one.

"Then, by the kindness of the gallant, manly chief of the Spanish forces, Admiral Cervera, [great applause] the men were rescued and word of them was taken to the American fleet in a boat under a flag of truce, which returned with effects for the men. Distributing these, the men referred to the incident in the following words: 'We would do it over to-night, Sir.'

"When the Spanish soldiers coming along would make very significant signs, our seamen laughed, and when the Spanish Major asked the question, 'What was the object of your coming in here?' Charette drew himself up and said: 'In the United States Navy it is not the custom of the seamen to know the object of the superior officer.'

"Now these men are samples of the knights of our navy. If you will properly look upon this little incident of the Merrimac as a sample incident of the person willing to die under any condition that may come, you will have an accurate idea, more or less, of the American sailor.

Saw the Land Battle.

"From my position in the city I could see the Spanish preparation for defence going on. As I saw the artillery being placed in position and saw them dig their trenches on the day of the battle in July, of which I wish to refer to in certain features, I watched the American Army as it advanced, invest the entrenchments, and the opening of the Spanish artillery made my heart sink. My thoughts were of the volunteer soldier—he has never been under fire; he does not know but what the next shrapnel may sweep him away.

"But the rush was more rapid toward the intrenchments as the fire became heavier. One line was followed by another, and six assaults I counted in spite of the flanking artillery. We had taken them by unsupported infantry.

"And now, friends, I have nothing further to say. A sailor cannot give out all his experiences with his tongue. I really feel I must refer to subsequent impressions upon me of our soldiers and our sailors, received when passing through the lines. There one saw men who had left, many of them, business responsibilities and homes under conditions that would entail numerous personal sacrifices and entered upon this campaign in a tropical climate in a rainy season when fevers were at hand.

"When again duty brought me back for a few days a short time ago, to our country, and I saw that the men at the front were really but a small portion of the men who were ready to go to the front, and I learned that throughout our country the only fear was that each separate company or each regiment might not have a chance to go to the front: when I found how those who had been called out were comparatively a handful, and that the enlistments simply took individuals from among thousands; when I saw that the whole life of the Nation was ready and willing, and when I found that those who could not go to the front were engaging with all their zeal, all their power, to care for those dependent who had been left behind; when I considered all of these conditions, there grew upon my mind the picture of the magnitude of our country's devotion. It represents in our land that the whole Nation's lifeblood is now and will always be at command, ready when the question of the Nation is involved.

"And then, when I supplement this picture with the other picture, no less vivid, no less real, of our country sending its strong arm out over the earth, preparing in the future to use its great strength, to exert its numerous influences in behalf of what is right, of extending free institutions, my feelings, my emotion were almost indescribable, and I must say I thank Heaven that I may devote my whole life to the service of the country."

"Maryland, My Maryland."

Lieut. Hobson's address was followed by long and loud applause. When this had ended, a cornet solo, "Maryland, My Maryland," was played by W. Paris Chambers. The audience, forgetting the partisan verses of the song, cheered with zest.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo was then introduced, and made a stirring address, which carried the audience with him.

After a tribute to Hobson's eloquence, he made an appeal to the audience for the work of the association. He continued: "We have in this war won from the military powers of Europe the highest form of commendation and the most unequivocal praise, with a large part of our army armed with antiquated weapons, we have done that which all European authorities said could not be done, taken intrenchments with infantry, unsupported by artillery.

"Wherever the American flag has been raised in honor, please God, no man shall pull it down in dishonor." [Frantic cheers and cries of "What's the matter with McAdoo?"] I believe in that higher patriotism, which in the hour of danger knows no party lines. If we never gained an inch of territory or a dollar of money by this war, we would be repaid a thousand fold."

Mr. McAdoo said that he "believed in William McKinley," and this was followed by a tremendous demonstration in the President's honor. Later he made a plea in favor of keeping conquered territory.

"For twelve years," said Mr. McAdoo, "the Navy Department wrung these world-famous ships of ours from reluctant Congresses under protest of narrow-minded [illegible] and carpers at National aspirations [illegible] ships and that we are going to get a navy commensurate with our greatness."

Cries for Capt. Philip.

When Mr. McAdoo finished there were many cries for Capt. Philip of the Texas, who had been in the audience, but Lieut. Hobson announced that he had left the house. Miss Ethel I. Stewart, soprano, sang "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and "If a Body Meet a Body," and after another selection by the band, "The Gallant Seventy-first," Gen. Woodford was introduced and most heartily greeted. He expressed his admiration of Miss Stewart's sweet singing by saying that, if he were younger and unmarried, he might have offered her his last name, as she already bore his first.

Gen. Woodford made a happy reference to National unity, to which the audience quickly responded. "I need not say," he added, "that wherever the flag has gone, there the flag must stay."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Vice Chairman of the American National Red Cross, was the last speaker. Before she was introduced some one called from the audience, "Three cheers for Mrs. Hobson, the proudest mother in America!" The building rang with the response, and Mrs. Hobson was obliged to rise and bow.

The Bank Clerks' Glee Club, the band, and Miss Stewart, were all heard again, and the soloist scored an especial hit. Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie was one of those on the stage. Others present were R. M. Walters, C. C. Shayne, E. J. Gavigan, and among the boxholders were Richard T. Wilson, Sr.; Mrs. Charles L. Wetmore, Henry Marquand, W. J. Curtis, and Henry Clarke Coe. Gen. Wager Swayne was in the grand tier.

The National Society of New England Women and the Women's Patriotic War Relief Association were well represented. The ushers included naval cadets of the Port of New York. The police arrangements were under Capt. Price, who had fifty patrolmen with him, without having any use for them. P. Tecumseh Sherman, Emerson McMillin, St. Clair McKelway and ex-Gov. Flower were among those on the Reception Committee.

A resolution thanking Admiral Cervera for his courtesy to Lieut. Hobson was unanimously passed at the meeting's close.

Small Crowd Outside.

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station and a detail of twenty policemen were outside the Opera House during the evening, but all the bluecoats had to do was to keep ticket speculators, fakirs, and peddlers within proper bounds. At no time was there a crowd; all seemed to have gone inside.

What crowd there was on the outside consisted almost entirely of vendors of fans, souvenirs of the meeting in the form of buttons, flags, and handkerchiefs, and photographs bearing more or less of a likeness to Lieut. Hobson.

Capt. Price was astonished at the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the New York public, at least, as far as the outside crowd was concerned. He had expected to find considerable difficulty in handling a throng which he supposed would line Broadway for several blocks, and instead calmly stood fanning himself, waiting for something to break the monotony. Nothing happened, however, and the Captain laconically remarked: "Well, I guess Coney Island and cheap beer are greater attractions than the sidewalk."

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUT. HOBSON.

His Arrival with His Mother, Sister, and Cousin—Took Dinner with Friends.

Mrs. James M. Hobson, accompanied by her distinguished son, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Miss Hobson, and Miss Patton, a cousin, of Summit, Miss., arrived in Jersey City at 1:05 P. M. yesterday, from Atlanta. They were met at the station by F. R. Pemberton and W. G. McAdoo, Jr., a committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, and driven at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they were assigned to a suite of four rooms on the third floor.

Lieut. Hobson himself registered the names of the party, and when his identity became known a number of persons around the desk, as well as the clerks, and even bell-boys, crowded around to shake his hand.

At 5:30 a landau was ordered, and the party ostensibly went for a drive in the park, but after leaving the hotel Lieut. Hobson gave the order to drive to 21 West Fourteenth Street, where the carriage was dismissed. The party remained as the guests at dinner of Frederick T. Van Beuren, and about 8 o'clock were taken again to the Waldorf-Astoria, and from there to the Metropolitan Opera House.

The driver of the brougham which conveyed the party from the Van Beuren mansion to the hotel was ignorant of the identity of his distinguished fares, but when told that he had driven Lieut. Hobson and his mother about, he fairly beamed with pleasure, and remarked:

"Well, that's something to be able to tell about, anyway."

At the Opera House the party separated, Mrs. Hobson, her daughter, and niece, with Mr. Patton, a nephew, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertson, occupying the Astor box, No. 7, in the first tier, which was gayly decorated with the National colors. Lieut. Hobson, who had been joined by Mr. McAdoo at the Waldorf, was driven to the stage entrance, where he was greeted by President Byrne and members of the committee.

The news that Lieut. Hobson was about to make his appearance became known to those on the stage, and a great number of the men went behind the scenes. As soon as the Lieutenant arrived they crowded forward to shake his hand, and while this impromptu reception was going on, a man wearing a Corporal's stripes and the figures 33 on his blouse, with his left arm in splints and a sling, was noticed on the outskirts of the crowd. As soon as Lieut. Hobson saw him he cleared a path before him, and grasping the soldier's uninjured hand wrung it heartily.

"I'm glad to see you again, Corporal," said the Lieutenant. "How are you?"

"I'm getting along," said the soldier, "and I'm glad to see you. I got out of bed to be here to-night."

The soldier was Corporal Frank Rawson of Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, who should have been at that time in the Long Island College Hospital. In the charge up Auguedores Hill a piece of shell struck Rawson on the arm, breaking that member in four places and carrying away part of the elbow. He was on the line when Lieut. Hobson was exchanged before Santiago. Corporal Rawson was seated on the stage, and during Lieut. Hobson's speech applauded as much as he could with his useful hand.

"Ain't he great?" said the soldier proudly several times to those about him as the applause greeted the Lieutenant's speech, and his neighbors agreed with him.

After the meeting Lieut. Hobson and his party were guests of some friends at dinner before returning to the hotel. This afternoon they will be entertained by Michael J. Gavegan at the Long Beach Hotel, and Lieut. Hobson will thereafter go to Washington, returning here before finally going back to his ship off Santiago. During the time they are here the Hobsons and Miss Patton will also be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bertron.

INSURING AGAINST WATSON.

Bombardment Risks Taken on Property in Exposed Spanish Cities.

English marine underwriters, according to the London correspondent of The Chronicle, report that the Compania Trasatlantica Española has covered the risk of bombardment on their buildings at Cadiz at a premium charge of 5¼ per cent. for a term of three months, and the naval dockyard at Cadiz has been written at 5 per cent. Neighboring ports are demanding similar insurance at a rate of [illegible] per cent. A Marseilles syndicate is [illegible]

Another significant feature [illegible] efforts of the [illegible] towns to secure the organization of mutual bombardment risk societies, thus obtaining the necessary insurance at what is hoped to be a nominal cost.

[illegible] himself with illuminating gas [illegible] in a boarding house at 6 East Thirty-second Street. Barnum had for three years been a clerk in the Gerlach Hotel. He had no business or family trouble that is known of, and there is no reason known for his suicide. Barnum's father many years ago established Barnum's Hotel in St. Louis and conducted it until his death. His widow, now over ninety years old, still resides in St. Louis.

Atlantic Record Broken.

The Hamburg-American steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday at Cherbourg, broke [illegible] previous record to that port of 6 days [illegible]

TROUBLE WITH CUBANS

It Dates from the Conference of Garcia and Castillo with Shafter, July 14.

AMERICAN NOT DIPLOMATIC

Residents of Santiago Not Cuban Sympathizers, Although They Are far from Being Friendly to Spain.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24.—The troubles we have feared in Cuba between the revolutionists and ourselves have already begun. There has already been a clash between our military authorities here and the leaders of the insurgents.

To those who looked through the immediate Cuban question, who, beyond the mere expulsion of the Spaniards, saw the spectre of Cuban insurrection and Cuban restlessness still unlaid, these difficulties have long seemed inevitable; but they have begun sooner than most students of the subject expected. They have begun, indeed, as soon as it was possible for them to begin—as soon as it became apparent that a foot of Cuban soil was about to pass under the authority of the United States. As soon as this became probable the Cuban leaders grew rabidly jealous of their own rights, and sulked in their tents when told that for the moment at least our rights were superior to theirs.

In a previous letter I have spoken of the conference between Gen. Shafter, on the one hand, and Gens. Garcia and Castillo on the other. This conference was held at Gen. Shafter's headquarters on the Rio Seco just after Gen. Toral, then commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Santiago, had announced his readiness to consider terms for the surrender of his military district and 24,000 troops. It began suavely enough, for both Garcia and Castillo are self-poised and have acquired a good deal of the diplomatic quality in their necessary relations with foreign Governments in the delicate business of rebellion. But at the end both of these leaders rose in high dudgeon, not altogether concealed, broke off the conversation with some abruptness, and hastened to their camps ten miles away. They have not been on good terms with the Americans since.

An Historical Conference.

This conference deserves a place in the history of our war with Spain. It may yet merit a very large place in the history of our troubles in Cuba with the unsatisfied spirits of revolution and disorder. It was the commencement of our disagreement—perhaps quarrel may be the better word—with the leaders of the "Cuban Republic," and it had a very definite and a very important bearing on our relations with both Spaniards and Cubans after we had entered Santiago. From that hour in the evening of July 14, 1898, the Cuban revolutionary enthusiast may yet date the failure of his hopes for a Cuban Republic. And yet what occurred, what was done there, although it failed in the proper manner of its performance, was inevitable—could not have been done otherwise. We are now seeing some of the results and fruits of that conference here in Santiago, and, doubtless, we shall soon see more of it here and hear more of it in Washington.

At this conference Gen. Garcia and Gen. Castillo asked Gen. Shafter some very delicate questions, which the blunt soldier had not diplomacy enough to parry or to put aside for further consideration. It was perfectly natural that these revolutionary leaders should want to know what disposition would be made of Santiago and what part the Cubans would play in the capitulation and in the temporary administration of the city. And it was just this sort of questions that Gen. Shafter did not want to answer, and did not know how to reply to or how to evade.

To the query put by Gen. Garcia, if the Cubans would be permitted to administer the city, Gen. Shafter returned a blunt "No."

To another question, tantamount to a demand, if the Cubans would be permitted to share in the administration of the municipal affairs, Gen. Shafter returned even a blunter and more brusque negative.

Garcia's Pointed Question.

Gen. Garcia afterward asked if the Americans would consider Santiago as American or Cuban soil. This was going straight to the root of the matter, and a diplomatist would have been a desirable thing to have had around.

Gen. Shafter at once hacked away at the Gordian knot. He declared, somewhat vociferously, that, for the time being, the soil occupied by the army of the United States was part of the Union, and would remain so until the Union, through its proper officers, should declare otherwise.

This, of course, put an end to the conference. Garcia had got to the end of his questioning, and Shafter had taken a position from which there was no retreat, and in which there was no hope of compromise, without advice or orders from Washington. The Cuban Generals left the headquarters with little attempt to hide their disappointment and irritation.

Such is, at least, the generally accepted story of the conference, both by the Cubans and our own men.

What followed immediately affords sufficient proof of the general correctness of the report. Gen. Shafter invited Gen. Garcia to accompany his staff into Santiago upon the formal surrender of the city; but the Cuban leader declined the empty honor. He has since held aloof from our headquarters, has not gone near the city, has, indeed, sulked in his tent. It was reported at one time that he had gone over the mountains to join Gomez; but it has turned out that his hungry troops still remain within easy and frequent access to our commissary.

No Cubans at the Capitulation.

The capitulation was thus conducted without the presence of a single Cuban in an official capacity. The Cuban Republic, if there is to be such a thing on earth, thus lost an opportunity of sharing in a spectacle that might well have commemorated the first step toward Cuban independence. It may now turn out to be merely the first step toward the independence of Cubans under the American flag. An opportunity had been lost for both. Gen. Shafter might have postponed the inevitable clash of interests and claims until Washington was ready to deal with such conditions unhampered by war, and Garcia might have waived the question of his own proper part in the ceremonies and in the temporary military administration of the city until the delicate matter could have been adjusted by diplomatists instead of soldiers flushed with victory.

The results of the quarrel are that there is an ever-widening breach between the Cubans and Americans; that Garcia, and probably Gomez, feels hurt by the brusque conduct and the curt refusals of Gen. Shafter; that only the American flag waves over Santiago, and that the Cuban revolutionists are sending to Washington a strong protest against Gen. Shafter's position, and an appeal to refer the question of governing Santiago to a "popular" vote. I quote the word popular because it is used with that peculiar meaning it acquires under monarchical Governments.

No Cuban Sympathizers in Santiago.

The situation in Santiago is certainly much better than it would be if the Cubans were in control, but this consideration will not stop the protest and the appeal of the revolutionary leaders, nor will it have any weight with these enthusiasts. There are not only peace and order, there is satisfaction. I have yet to see a Cuban sympathizer in Santiago. There may be many—the insurgents say there are many—but they are not conspicuous. Certainly the "higher classes," that is to say, the business men, those who are the heart and life of a community, are in favor of American annexation, or at least of a permanent American protectorate. They are opposed, above all things, to an out-and-out Cuban Government. After years of disturbance, they want peace and stability. They say that under Spaniard or Cuban there would not be any permanence in the government, and that if the Cuban revolutionists get control, there will be a long reign of terror in which all who have opposed the insurrection will suffer greatly. No one would expect life or property to be secure under the rule of either Cuba or Spain.

The sentiment of the business people was very emphatically shown a few days ago. A delegation of prominent merchants called on Gen. Shafter and asked if the American occupancy would be permanent. These merchants said that if we intended remaining for some time in Santiago they would stock up and resume trade. If we were going to turn the city over to the Cubans they would close their shops and move away. Gen. Shafter [illegible] frankly, as he did the Cuban leaders, for they went away entirely satisfied, and are rapidly reopening their shops, and business is again becoming thrifty and profitable under the American flag.

I found this sentiment among all the Cubans that I met in the city. They have a dread of the "man of the bush," or "men of the long grass," as they call the revolutionists; and say that there would soon be a "government by machete" in the island if we drive out the Spaniards and set up the Cubans. The people have no love for Spain, either. They know Spain only as a tax-gatherer, a hard and unjust mistress who reaps where she has not sewn, and who has despoiled trade, ruined a naturally rich country, and left as her sole recompense an era of rapine and murder.

Appeal of the Cuban.

But the Cuban protest and appeal go forward on the same ship that will carry this letter. They are in the hands of Capt. Maestro, former Captain in the Spanish Navy, former Captain of the Port of Santiago, recently official interpreter of the French Government, and now a Captain in the Cuban Army. The protest is, of course, against what the Cuban insurgents call Gen. Shafter's high-handed conduct. The appeal is to have the Washington Government order a "popular" election in Santiago.

The Cuban leaders have a very wily plan for conducting this plebiscite. They say that the action of our Government makes all the Spaniards foreigners, so that they could not vote. They also claim that most of the soldiers in the Cuban Army about Santiago are residents of that city, and would be entitled to vote in the election. This, they think, would insure a victory for "Cuba libre." But the Cuban soldiers now around Santiago are mostly from Bayamo and the western part of the province. Very few, it is believed, are from the City of Santiago. With the soldier element eliminated, or greatly reduced, the people of Santiago would almost certainly vote against any Cuban administration.

Outside of these considerations, I do not believe it would be possible to hold a fair election in Santiago. It certainly would not be a "popular" or a just one if the Bayamo soldiers of Garcia are permitted to cast their ballots. It would seem time enough to think of elections when the war is over and when all Cuba is in our possession. It would not seem prudent now to commit ourselves to a certain policy when we have only a small portion of the island.

In the meantime we hold Santiago and are governing it well. It is contented and tranquil, and is quite willing for us to leave open for awhile the larger question of Cuban independence. Fate may soon dictate a policy so firmly that we cannot avoid following it. STANHOPE SAMS.

GEN. LEE MAY GOVERN CUBA.

Statement that Gen. Butler Is to be Placed in Authority Not Borne Out by Appearances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Attention has been attracted here to the publication of a statement emanating from a source conspicuously close to the Secretary of War to the effect that Major Gen. Butler is favorably considered for military Governor of Cuba after the American occupation, and that Fitzhugh Lee will certainly not be named.

No confirmation or denial of this story is to be had from the officials authorized to speak concerning it. It is seriously doubted, however, that Gen. Butler will be selected for the post, and there is no reason apparent why Gen. Lee should be ruled out of consideration in advance.

It is known that the War Department has recently taken steps to reorganize Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps with a view to giving it a third division, which it has never had, and filling certain vacancies in the other divisions. This is believed to foreshadow an intention on the part of the department to make use of the corps in some way, and the suggestion meets with favor that it is intended for service as a part of the army of occupation which it is now acknowledged will be necessary in Cuba until the establishment of a stable government there is assured.

Gen. Lee's experience in Cuba, his knowledge of the Cuban character, his acquaintance with the insurgent leaders, and his tact and diplomatic gifts are felt to fit him especially for the difficult and delicate work that will have to be done in the island during the period when the task of establishing a stable government under the protection of an American garrison is going on. The preparations made to complete the organization of Gen. Lee's corps are thought to have some reference to its departure for Cuba soon after Spain accepts the American peace terms and begins evacuating the island.

TRYING TO CLEAN SANTIAGO.

Health Commissioner Appointed Who Will Put 4,000 Men at Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, has appointed Major George M. Barbour Health Commissioner. The city will be divided into sixteen districts, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers responsible for the street cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares.

Prisoners' Families to Go to Spain.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—The steamer San Juan, in charge of Lieut. Noble of Gen. Shafter's staff, left yesterday afternoon for Manzanillo, under a flag of truce to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces which arrived here from Manzanillo to reinforce Gen. Linares during the siege. They will be returned to Spain.

Cargo of Ice for Santiago Sick.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2.—The Red Cross schooner Mary E. Morse arrived here this afternoon, towed by the tug Briton, being twenty-four days out from Kennebec, with 900 tons of ice, the gift of Miss Adele Gardiner of Long Island. Miss Clara Barton presented the complete cargo to Gen. Shafter for the use of the army. The gift was greatly appreciated by the sick, as the Hospital Corps was in need of ice.

Spanish Claim a Victory.

MADRID, Aug. 4—5 P. M.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"The Saboya Battalion has defeated a large band of insurgents near Monte Verde, Province of Matanzas. The enemy abandoned their positions, and were pursued at the point of the bayonet. They lost heavily, including their commander, Jovel. The Spaniards had two killed and fourteen wounded."

REINA MERCEDES CAN BE SAVED.

It Will Be an Easy Matter to Raise the Spanish Vessel at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received the report of the board which examined the Reina Mercedes, the Spanish ship sunk in the channel of Santiago Harbor. The board is of the opinion that the vessel can be easily raised with suitable wrecking equipage. She lies abreast the Estrella Battery in such position as to make work on her easy.

Cervera Goes to Norfolk.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 4.—Admiral Cervera and his son left here this afternoon for Baltimore, en route to Norfolk, to visit a sick Spanish Captain there. The Admiral was dressed in a plain suit of white. When he will return is not known.

Spain Chartering Vessels?

MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.—The Spanish Government has chartered a steamer and a "ferryboat" to bring home 2,500 troops from Cuba.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:55 A. M.—106 East Fourteenth Street; Huber's Museum; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—358 Norfolk Street; R. Shipshitz; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—206 Eldridge Street; S. Tropse; damage slight.

8 P. M.—132 Orchard Street; S. Litenstein; damage slight.

8 P. M.—215 East Forty-ninth Street; C. Lynch; damage, $25.

11 P. M.—68 Columbia Street; Maurice Ansel; damage, $50.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought

TACOMA READY TO START.

Transportation of Horses and Mules for American Artillery in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The transport Tacoma, which will take horses and mules for the artillery at Manila, will go into the stream this evening and start on her journey to-morrow.

It was positively stated that troops to sail on the transports Lakme and Charles Nelson would go on board to-morrow morning, and the two ships will sail for Honolulu on Saturday. A considerable quantity of lumber and flour was stowed on the ships today, the lumber being for the barracks to be erected at Honolulu.

The detachment of the New York regiment and the engineer battalion will leave at 8 A. M. to-morrow. The hour of departure will depend entirely upon the loading of freight on board. The steamer North Fork is being prepared as a transport. Work on the Scandia and Arizona is progressing rapidly, and the Centennial will be inspected Saturday, when the repairs to her boilers will be finished.

FINANCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A Newspaper Man Selected to Report Upon Money Interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Edward W. Harden, formerly financial editor of The Chicago Tribune, has been designated by Secretary Day to study and report upon the general financial condition of the Philippine Islands, the banking system, the character of the banking business transacted, the kind of money in circulation, the general condition of exchanges, the rates of interest, and kindred subjects.

This designation of Mr. Harden is made at the instance of the Treasury Department. He is at present in Manila, having gone there on the McCulloch with Admiral Dewey's squadron. He is said to be an accomplished student of finance, and is well known to both Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, the latter of whom he succeeded as financial editor of The Chicago Tribune. It is believed at the Treasury that he will be able to promptly investigate and report upon the special subjects of his mission, and furnish much information of value to the Government of the United States.

SOME PHILIPPINE SKIRMISHES.

Madrid Continues to Hear of Victories Over the Insurgents.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—Official reports from Iloilo, brought up to July 15, shows that the operations against the insurgents in Viscaya had been vigorously pushed; that there had been several skirmishes with bands in the Camarines Province, the insurgents being beaten, and that the insurrection in the northern provinces had been suppressed.

According to the same reports, a British steamer loaded with natives and a cargo of arms coasted along the Viscaya shore, but the inhabitants of the eastern towns opposed a landing of munitions. On the Queen Regent's name day the notables of Viscaya tendered Gen. Rios assurances of their devotion to the throne.

SPANISH FOURS STAND FIRM.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Spanish 4s opened at 41⅝ and advanced to 41⅞. Yesterday's closing price was 41⅝. They advanced today to 41¾.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Spanish 4s opened at 41.90. Yesterday's closing price was 41.75. To-day they declined to 41.50, afterward reacting, and closing at 41.97½.

Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day. Later there were realizations, but the offerings were easily absorbed, and fresh firmness followed. International securities, except Italians, advanced. Italians reacted slightly. Spanish 4s benefited by repurchases.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 4.—Firm prices prevailed on the Boerse to-day, although the Berlin Boerse was closed, principally due to the cheerfulness of the tone of the western Bourses. Spanish 4s advanced 1⅛. American securities were in good demand and local shares were strong.

Puerto Ricans Meet.

A meeting of twenty-five Puerto Ricans living in New York was held at the Sturtevant House last night. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming a political body which would use its influence to elect such Congressmen as would best look after the interests of Puerto Rica. This committee was appointed to act in New York: Dr. J. J. Henna, Messrs. Hostos, Sallazar, Delgardo, and Amy. A committee will also act in Puerto Rico to keep the people there in touch with the line of work in the United States.

The Death of Private Cheevers.

Private William E. Cheevers, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, whose death was reported from malaria at Santiago yesterday, lived with his parents at 407 West Fifty-first Street. He was the eldest of six children, and was twenty-four years old. He was a Corporal in Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment when the President called for troops, and when his regiment declined to go he joined the Seventy-first. He was employed as clerk in the Manhattan Hotel, and previous to that was the proprietor of an Eighth Avenue bicycle store.

Spanish Censorship Grows Strict.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The censorship of the papers is now conducted with the utmost severity. The military censor has excised all the leading papers, including the military journals. Everything having the remotest reference to the peace negotiations is suppressed; and the censorship is especially severe upon criticisms of the American Government's pretensions. These excised articles are replaced by poems, tales, and literary matter.

New Officers in the Seventh Regiment.

Elections were held last night by the Second and Third Companies of the Seventh Regiment. They resulted in the advancement, by unanimous vote, of First Sergts. Walter W. Brainard and Oren M. Beach, Jr., to Second Lieutenancies.

HUNT FOR A DESERTER.

House at Chattanooga Searched by Troops from Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 4.—The issue has been raised as to whether army officers have a right to order a search of a private residence for a soldier who is absent from his command without leave. An instance of the kind has occurred in Chattanooga.

Lieut. Col. Mimms, commanding the First Vermont, sent a detail of ten men, under a Lieutenant, to search a residence for Private Garretson, who was reported as being shielded in the house referred to and defying arrest.

The family of the searched residence has appealed to Gen. Breckinridge, and the matter is now being investigated.

Liabilities, $264,000; Assets, Nothing.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Among the first cases under the new bankruptcy law was the voluntary petition in bankruptcy of Jacob Baldner of Xenia, Ohio, filed here today in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Baldner gives his total liabilities at $264,000, of which $250,000 is to the Drake Realty Company of St. Paul, Minn. Sallie Rogers and A. M. Drake of St. Paul, Minn., are put down as entitled to $7,500. Mr. Baldner's assets are stated to be nothing.

Arrivals on the Britannic.

Among the arrivals on the White Star Line steamer Britannic yesterday were Miss I. Conquest, Capt. Cotton, W. M. Crawford, G. F. Davies, Miss Virginia Earle, James T. Powers, Sheldon Whitehouse, Norman Whitehouse, and Miss Wallace [illegible]

THREE YOUNG GIRLS DROWN

Their Boat Upset Last Evening in the Heavy Surf in Raritan Bay.

OTHERS HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Mrs. Frohwein, Her Daughters, Boy, and Niece Were Being Rowed Out to Frank Ruppert's Yacht When the Accident Occurred.

The two daughters and a niece of Otto T. Frohwein, an apothecary, at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, were drowned last evening in Raritan Bay by the upsetting of a boat in the surf off the New York Fishing Club's house. Mrs. Frohwein, the mother, her four-year-old boy, Otto; Frank Ruppert and two sailors were also thrown into the water, but escaped.

The party were the guests of Mr. Ruppert, who is the son of the well-known brewer.

The girls who were drowned were Emma and Birdie Frohwein, fourteen and sixteen years old, and Annie Siebenliehn, eighteen years old. Mrs. Frohwein and the children had been staying at the clubhouse this Summer. They were invited yesterday to take a sail on Mr. Ruppert's naphtha yacht.

The big naphtha launch could not approach close to the shore, because of the shoaling of the water. The guests were rowed out in a big boat. They started about 5:30 o'clock. There had been a strong southeast wind blowing all day, and the water in the lower bay was very rough. It was at its roughest when the party started to row to the yacht. The tide was just starting to run in, it being a little after dead low water. This condition of affairs caused a nasty cross sea and the formation of sea pusses.

The heavily loaded boat was rowed by two sailors. They succeeding in riding the inner breakers in safety and had comparatively smooth water for 400 yards. Six hundred yards off shore and about 500 from the inner bar is an outer bar, over which the seas were breaking with considerable force all the afternoon. On reaching this the boat ran into difficulties.

The sailors could not force the boat into the surf. Although they tried several times, the surf hurled the boat back. Another attempt was made and the boat was caught in the breakers and upset.

Eight persons were thrown into the water. Mrs. Frohwein, her son, and Mr. Ruppert succeeded in reaching the overturned boat. The three young girls and the sailors were swept away by the waves. Both the sailors managed to get hold of a stake nearby and clung fast. The girls were soon lost to sight.

The accident was witnessed from the shore by the janitor and other of the employes of the fishing club. The janitor and two other men went to the aid of those in the water. They succeeded in bringing five ashore. The bodies of the three girls were not to be found.

Mrs. Frohwein was exhausted when taken ashore, and now lies at the Fishing Club in a hysterical condition under the care of a physician. It has been necessary to administer injections of morphia to restrain her at times.

Mr. Ruppert and all the fishermen he could obtain dragged for the bodies far into the night. This is a difficult task owing to the roughness of the waters. The bodies will almost certainly wash ashore this morning, if not recovered sooner. The tide was setting in when the drownings occurred, and this, together with the prevailing winds, is calculated to bring the bodies ashore. They may bring up in the vicinity of Perth Amboy on the Jersey shore or they may land well up toward the Narrows.

The New York Fishing Clubhouse is about two miles from the Richmond Valley Railroad Station, close to the shore. It is one of the prettiest clubhouses about Staten Island. It is situated on a fresh-water lagoon, separated from the salt water tides by a sand dune less than 100 feet thick. The clubhouse nestles amid a wood which skirts the lagoon on all sides. The lagoon is stocked with fresh-water fish and the members of the club have the choice of fresh and salt-water fishing. Ordinarily the water off the shore there is quiet and easy to pass through in small boats, and not more than a dozen times a year does such a combination occur as yesterday afternoon.

PREFERRED DEATH TO ARREST.

Dramatic Suicide of Edward B. Bowers at Hingham, Mass.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 4.—It was learned to-day that Edward B. Bowers of this place committed suicide at his home here last night after a Boston Inspector had arrived to arrest him on a charge of larceny. W. L. Lockhart was the complainant, alleging that Bowers took fifty-five shares of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad stock and two certificates, valued at about $850.

The warrant was given to Inspector Collins, who, when he reached here last night to serve it, was recieved by Bowers with apparent surprise, although he seemed willing to accompany the officer to Boston. He stepped into the next room, ostensibly to get ready for the trip, and, taking a bottle of poison from the mantel, swallowed its contents.

A moment later he fell to the floor and he was dead when the Inspector, who had been only a few feet away, near the open door, reached him. Bowers was about thirty-seven years of age and was married.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Chief Inspector Watts said to-day that Bowers was $15,000 short in his accounts and that his wrongdoing had been going on since last September. Bowers was employed as bookkeeper for Ward & Co., brokers, this city. Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Ward are intimate friends and the former had deposited the stocks and certificates on which the complaint is based in Mr. Ward's safe.

Bowers lost money in speculation and borrowed from his employer to recoup himself. This he lost, and finally he bought a thousand shares of Sugar, during Mr. Ward's absence, hoping by one large successful venture to set himself square on the books. This venture was a losing one. He not only cleaned his employer out of ready cash, but hypothecated all the stocks which he found in his private box in the safe-deposit vault.

Mr. Ward would not say anything about the matter to-day other than that Mr. Bowers had been in his employ and was charged with hypothecating stock belonging to Mr. Lockhart which had been deposited in his office.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S PARK.

He Buys 25,000 Acres of Forest Land in Franklin County.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—William Rockefeller of New York City has purchased 25,000 acres of forest land from P. A. Ducey, a lumberman of Franklin County, for $50,000. The land lies in the southwest part of the county, and Mr. Rockefeller has already arranged to make the property into a private park.

A portion of it abuts on Paul Smith's preserve, and in the near vicinity are the parks of Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Low of Brooklyn, the Meachan Lake, Childwold, and several other game and forest reservations. The property has been lumbered, but not in such a way as to injure it materially for a park.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Member of the Mississippi River Commission—John A. Oekerson of Missouri.

Collector of Customs, District of Yaquina, Ore.—Charles B. Crosno.

Assistant Surgeons United States Marine Hospital Service—William R. McAdam, Victor G. Heiser, William C. Hobdy, and Matthew K. Gwyn.

Professor of Mathematics in the Navy with rank of Lieutenant—Aaron N. Skinner.

Drowned Before His Wife's Eyes.

Samuel Schwartz, twenty-five years old, of 441 East Seventy-second Street, was drowned in the East River off the foot of East Seventy-seventh Street yesterday afternoon in the presence of his wife. He dived off the pier and did not come up again. His wife's screams attracted the attention of some people near at hand, but they were unable to render any assistance. The shock to Mrs. Schwartz is so great that her reason is despaired of. The body [illegible]

WRANGLE OVER A DYING MAN

Doctors and Hospital Authorities Argue While a Patient Sick with Pneumonia Grows Weaker.

George Brown, eighteen years old, of 216 East Thirty-seventh Street, is dying from pneumonia at the Bellevue Hospital, where he was admitted last night after what is alleged to be an entirely unnecessary wrangle of an hour or more, during which the condition of the sick man was each moment growing more serious.

The young man was taken from his home last night in a Flower Hospital ambulance, in charge of Dr. Pallister, to Bellevue. When he was carried into the reception room it was found, according to one report, that Dr. Pallister had not diagnosed his case on the regular slip. Capt. John McHale, who was on duty, asked the doctor why he had failed to diagnose the case, and the doctor said that that was for the Bellevue physicians to do. Thereupon Capt. McHale refused to receive the case.

Accordingly the ailing man was put back in the ambulance and removed to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, where he was laid on a floor that had just been scrubbed and was still damp. From the station a telephone call announced to the Bellevue authorities that the man was dying, and asked why he had not been admitted. The answer came in the person of Drs. Baker and Barbour, who asked to see the patient.

The result of another ten minutes of talk was that the Bellevue physicians refused to take the patient, and Sergt. Quigley directed that he be taken to Flower Hospital. Then Dr. Pallister and his driver carried the man out. But instead of carrying him to the Flower Hospital ambulance they tried to put him in the one from Bellevue. They were prevented from doing this by the Bellevue Hospital driver, who threatened to knock the doctor down.

There was another discussion on the street, until finally Sergt. Quigley asked as a favor to himself that the patient be taken to Bellevue, and this was done. The wrangling over the patient in all consumed at least an hour.

Dr. Pallister told the following story:

"A few days ago, a note was received at Flower Hospital headed 'For Your Information,' and reading that no more patients would be received 'from any hospital' without a previous history of the case.

"Last night I got this call and when I found the patient I took him to Bellevue as the medical department of Flower is all torn up in consequence of extensive alterations and repairs. When I got there the clerk asked me for the previous history of the case. I told him I had not treated the man and knew nothing of it except what I had learned during the night. He then peremptorily ordered me to write 'no treatment' upon the slip. I declined and told him to write it himself.

"He then called up Superintendent O'Rourke, and was instructed to refuse the case. I called up Superintendent Hornby at Flower and under his advice took the patient to the East Twenty-second Street Station. I told the Sergeant what had happened, and he called Bellevue and asked for an ambulance, telling them that the patient was dying. An ambulance came in charge of two Bellevue surgeons, and when they found that the case was the same that had been refused they held a conference and declined to take the man, although his condition was alarming.

"I called up Superintendent Hornby a second time, and was instructed to leave the man in the station house and return to Flower Hospital. I did so. I understand that Bellevue relented and took the man. If he dies, they can only blame themselves."

Superintendent C. H. Hornby of Flower, as well as Dr. Pallister, are disposed to place the blame on Superintendent O'Rourke. They say he is entirely to blame, and that his subordinates merely carried out his orders.

SCHOOL CHARGES DISPROVED.

Committee of the Board of Education Finds Them Unfounded.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education has been investigating charges involving the administration of the Building Department of the board, and the fourth meeting of the committee will be held this afternoon at 565 Broadway. The charges include the allegations that Public School No. 5, in Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, is in a dangerous condition for the 2,500 pupils meeting there during the school season; that for this condition faulty construction is responsible; that C. B. J. Snyder, the Superintendent of the Building Department, diverted material intended for use in the school structures to constructing his own home, and that the plans and specifications for Schools Nos. 1,105 and 167 were not carried out by the contractors.

Each of the charges was disposed of. Inspectors from the Building Department pronounced Public School No. 5 perfectly safe. Superintendent Snyder tore holes in the walls of his house and refuted the charges against him, and it has been shown that the defects in Schools 1,105 and 167 have been remedied.

A number of affidavits, mostly by persons concerned with the construction of one or another of the schools mentioned, were produced to substantiate the charges, but without avail. Those who make the charges are not persons of prominenece, nor have they any apparent object to be gained by it, and the committee has indulged in considerable surmise as to who is prompting the investigation. All the charges refer to occurrences of four years ago.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—G. Hope Johnstone, Glasgow; R. M. Russell, London; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

BUCKINGHAM—Edward T. Lloyd, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Baron and Baroness von Roeder, England; F. H. Robson, Renwick, England.

HOFFMAN—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; Judge Emil Rost, New Orleans; William Knabe, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—E. Dowling Blackstock, London.

MANHATTAN—Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

NORMANDIE—Allan McGregor, Montreal.

PARK AVENUE—A. E. Gibson, Toowoomba, Australia; C. W. Adams, London.

WALDORF—R. Pearson Hobson, United States Navy; William McAdoo, East Orange; Arthur G. Hopper, Leeds, England.

WINDSOR—M. E. Palmieris, Puerto Rico; William H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Babcock Brothers, Denver, Col.; C. W. Babcock, hats and caps; Hotel Cadillac.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; B. Sheldon, furnishing goods and millinery; 320 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dixon, O. L., Americus, Ga.; furniture and crockery; Continental Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss F. E. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fidler Brothers, Providence, R. I.; L. N. Fidler, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Eliasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; E. J. Eliasberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silk and velvets, 51 Leonard St.; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Hotel Metropole.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. F. Woods, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets, 377 Broadway.

Halverson Brothers, Whitewater, Wis.; M. G. Halverson, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. H. Oliver, remnants; 115 Worth Street; Continental Hotel.

Kline, E. B., St. Louis, Mo., cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

Lewis, J. F., & Son, Montezuma, Ga.; E. B. Lewis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Mandel, dry goods; 450 Broome Street.

Martin, W. B., Jarvis Company, Terrell, Texas; R. Jarvis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Macon Dry Goods Company, Macon, Ga.; [illegible] Wolf, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Otto, millinery and ribbons; R. Meyer, domestics; 377 Broadway.

O'Boyle, M. W., Pittston, Penn.; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Overton, B. E., & Co., Terrell, Texas; B. E. Overton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Ct.; Mr. Rogers, boys' clothing, 57 White St.

Regensberger Brothers, Denison, Texas; [illegible] Regensberger, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; [illegible] Baer, cloaks and suits; 422 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] cloaks and suits, 6th Av. and 18th St.; [illegible] man House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Gordon, dry goods, 454 Broome St. [illegible]

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, [illegible] Phillips, notions and laces; Hotel [illegible]

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; [illegible] Gee, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; [illegible] Forest, Jr., clothing; [illegible] Broadway [illegible] House.

BADGER GETS THREE PRIZES

Tug Tows Brigantine and Barge Flying Red Cross Flags Out of Nuevitas Harbor.

THEY CARRY 400 SOLDIERS

After Surrender, the Spanish Doctor Tries to Frighten Americans by Saying There Are Yellow Fever Cases Aboard, but Fails.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 4.—The auxiliary cruiser Badger, which captured three prizes at Nuevitas on July 25, and left with them that day for the Tortugas, arrived here this morning.

The Badger was covering the blockade station at Nuevitas on July 26, when one of the Spanish boats there slipped stern foremost to the mouth of the harbor and took a peep at her. The American ship, bristling with Nordenfeldt guns, scared her and she scurried back to shelter. A little while later, however, three vessels were observed coming out in excellent formation, and Capt. Snow thought a good fight was coming. He brought his ship up to the mouth of the harbor and prepared to give the Spaniards a warm greeting when it was discovered that instead of gunboats the advancing ships were a tug, a brigantine and a barge, the last two in tow, all flying Spanish and Red Cross flags. A couple of shots from a six-pounder were fired in their direction and they promptly surrendered. The tug was the Humberto Rodriguez, fine and new, worth about $70,000. The brigantine was the Safi, and the barge was the San Fernando. A party from the Badger boarded the prizes and found distributed over them about four hundred Spanish soldiers, who, it was said, had been ordered to Havana by Gen. Salcedo. The surgeon in charge asserted there were six cases of yellow fever among the troops; but a careful examination by the Badger's doctor and afterward by other physicians at Tortugas showed there was no infection among the men and that the Red Cross flags were used as a subterfuge.

At Nuevitas the Badger also took aboard eight deserters from the Spanish Army, who are still on board the ship. They are Sergt. Antonio Arribaldi Alvarado, and Privates Francisco Urbina Pertz, Juan Collado Roda, Nicolas Maria Rodua, Miguel Arrufat Tauteni, Mateo Guiterez, Jose Huesca Moran, and Onofre Garriga Aguilar, all of the Twenty-second Cadiz Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Navarro. They were marching from the town of Puerte Principe to Nuevitas, and when near the latter place Alvarado reported four men missing and asked for a detail of three men to find them. This was granted, but the detail also deserted, and, with the other men, made their way to Martinilles Light. Here they took the lightkeeper's boat and rowed out to the Badger, surrendering themselves, with their Mauser rifles and ammunition. They said they did not want to serve under Spanish rule. In Nuevitas and, in fact, throughout the entire province, they said the inhabitants are starving.

The Badger proceeded with her prizes from Nuevitas to Havana, where she reported to Commodore Howell, who ordered them to Tortugas. At that place Capt. Snow communicated with the Washington authorities, and was instructed to send all the prisoners to the blockading fleet off Havana, if one ship could carry them; if not, to put some of them on a second ship and send them to New York. One of the prisoners in the meanwhile died of dysentery at the Tortugas.

In accordance with the department's instructions, Lieut. Edward McG. Peters, with two officers and two men, was put in charge of the prizes, and left with them for the blockading fleet off Havana. He will thence proceed with a tugload of the Spanish prisoners to New York.

The Badger is manned by New Jersey Naval Reserves.

No confirmation has been received here of the report that Nuevitas, the chief port of the Province of Puerto Principe, had been evacuated by the Spaniards after a bombardment by American warships.

Capt. Snow said that at the time of his departure all but about 1,800 Spanish troops had left the city, and a general evacuation was expected, but that, to all intents and purposes, the place was still held by the enemy, and there had been nothing in the nature of an attack. The only intelligence of the reported assault and evacuation of Neuvitas was that furnished on July 26 by Lieut. Col. Rojas of the insurgent forces to Commander Maynard of the gunboat Nashville.

THE BUENA VENTURA SOLD.

First Prize Steamer Taken from Spaniards Brings $12,200.

The first prize steamer captured by the Americans during the present war, the Buena Ventura, was sold yesterday afternoon to the highest bidder for $12,200.

The sale took place at Pier 20, East River, and was conducted by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers. There were a number of representatives of shipping firms present. The first bid of $2,500 was made by Hugh King. The bidding then went up by $100 bids all the way to $12,200, which was called out by Lewis Luckenbach, at which price he got the vessel. The price was considered a good one.

The Buena Ventura was captured by the gunboat Nashville off Key West, on April 22. She is of 1,348 tons net and 1,763 gross; length, 280 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 26 feet. She was built at Sunderland, England, in 1871.

The prize steamer Guido, which was sold Tuesday to James E. Ward & Co., is being overhauled at the dock of the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Ninth Street. It is estimated that it will cost $40,000 to complete her alterations.

THE WRECKING FLEET READY.

Tugs and Pontoons to Raise the Colon to Start To-day.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug William E. Chapman and the Central Railroad of New Jersey's ocean-going tug Plymouth, which has been chartered, are at the Stapleton dock of the wrecking company ready to proceed to Cuba with the pontoons from Boston, which are to be used in an effort to save the Cristobal Colon.

The pontoons arrived in the harbor by way of Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, and the fleet will start this morning. As it leaves there it will consist of the Chapman, Plymouth, the two pontoons, and the barge Fred E. Sharp. The latter is loaded with diving and wrecking apparatus. The apparatus is about the same as was taken when the effort was made to save the Maine.

Much of the apparatus has never left the Sharp since it was loaded on her last Spring prior to the start for Havana. Some of it was used in raising what was saved from the Maine. The tugs will coal at Norfolk, and will pick up two big pontoons there.

Hawk Not Entitled to Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Attorney General has decided that the officers and crew of the United States ship Hawk, which was assisted by the Castine on the night of July 4 in destroying the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., near Havana, are not entitled to prize money, inasmuch as they neither captured nor obtained possession of the vessel. The cargo of the Alfonso XII. was destroyed by the Spaniards to prevent its falling into American hands.

LIGHTNING BOLT HITS CAMP.

One Hundred Men Shocked and Several Officers Injured in the Engineers' Regiment at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 4.—A bolt of lightning struck a tree in the engineers' camp during the severe thunder storm of the early morning. It injured a number of officers rather severely and shocked many others. At least one of the officers will have to remain home when the regiment starts for Puerto Rico, unless his recovery is much more rapid than is looked for.

The tree stands close to the tent occupied by regimental Chaplain Fobes. The bolt struck a branch and traveled down the bole to a point where electric light wires were attached. The lightning jumped the glass insulators and entered the wires. The electric plant at Camp Townsend is an extensive one, having been put in by the engineers, many of whom are electricians. All of the officers' tents and the streets are electrically lighted. The errant fluid burned out all of the incandescent lamps and cut up all kinds of pranks. In Chaplain Fobes's tent it tore the canvas to pieces and then broke both the front and rear poles, allowing the tent to collapse upon the clergyman, who was badly shocked.

Assistant Surgeon Charles I. Proden was asleep in his tent. His tent was torn to pieces and he was taken out unconscious. Regimental Adjt. R. Z. Beach was also rendered unconscious. Lieut. J. G. Livingston, who was passing through one of the streets, was knocked down and dazed, but quickly recovered. Lieut. H. C. Wilson, Acting Quartermaster of the Second Battalion, while he did not feel any other ill effect, had both his eyes paralyzed, and it was not until this afternoon that he was able to see at all. As yet he can distinguish only the general outlines of objects.

The Chief Surgeon, Major Seaman, had a narrow escape from serious injury, though not from the lightning directly. He was aroused by calls for the guard and surgeons, and, leaping out of his tent with his case in hand, started to run toward the point of greatest commotion. He had gone only a few feet when he was ordered to halt by a sentinel, but the Surgeon was either dazed, excited, or half asleep, for he kept right on. The sentinel brought his bayonet to charge the Surgeon, and only desisted at the last moment, when the Surgeon collected his senses and leaped back.

At least 100 men felt the shock, but most of them slightly.

There were no drills to-day owing to frequent showers. The men who were sentenced to hard labor for having gotten drunk or stayed out of the lines after hours on Tuesday night were to-day set to work cutting grass about the camp with sickles.

Sixteen men of the regiment, who were re-examined last week, were found not to be fitted for service, and will be left behind. A report recommending they be mustered out of the service has been forwarded to the War Department.

The date for leaving camp has once more been changed. Col. Griffen went to Manhattan to-day to arrange the details of the departure, and late this afternoon a telegram was received from him saying that the departure would not take place until Saturday evening at sundown, instead of Friday evening at the same hour.

WILD NIGHT AT CAMP BLACK.

The Men Turned Out Naked to Keep Tents from Blowing Away.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The men here had a sample last night of what the first call soldiers endured during the cold bleak days they camped on these homely, barren, rain-soaked plains of Hempstead. Rain came down in torrents, and the soldiers, to try and save their tents, had to turn out and tighten tent ropes, but a goodly portion of their effort was unavailing. When the first call men had to turn out time and time again to tighten ropes and drive pegs deeper into the ground, it was in the face of cold and biting rains and winds. Last night many of the men turned out without clothing, so warm was the night.

After 11 o'clock the heavens were on fire in all directions. When the storm broke two hours later, what preparations were possible had been made. But when the elements were loosed tents were flattened down or else one side pulled out and whipped into the wind, allowing the rain to beat into the interior. If there is anything harder to control than a tent after the wind gets one side loosened, it is yet to be discovered. If it is dark it is next to impossible. Catching the end of a tent rope when it is whipping about in the air in the darkness is about as satisfactory as snaring soap bubbles. This was one of the lessons of army life the men learned last night.

In explaining the small oceans in the camp this morning one man said it did not rain last night, but the ponds, just as they appeared, had been lifted up somewhere else, carried over the camp and dropped. The rain seemed to fall in streams. Some of the men who were soaked to the skin assert that only one drop hit them, and that was a hogshead full.

A little after 2 o'clock the guard tent collapsed, and settled its wet folds down upon the men inside, and there was some lively wriggling through the mud to get from under its suffocating folds. Tents went down in all directions, and officers and men suffered alike. It was a dismal looking camp this morning, and the men were a dismal looking lot, soaking wet and sleepy.

The entire day was spent in getting the camp into shape again. By this evening only little pools of mud here and there remained to show what the storm did.

RESOURCES OF PUERTO RICO.

Dr. Henna Says the Island Is Proportionately to Its Size Richer than Cuba.

Dr. J. J. Henna, a Puerto Rican, who furnished the Government with material for the pamphlet, "Information About the Island of Puerto Rico," which was distributed among the invading army, was questioned yesterday with regard to the business possibilities of the island. He says Puerto Rico offers every encouragement to investors.

He asserted that Puerto Rico, in proportion to its size, is much more productive than Cuba. Unlike the Cuban soil, that of Puerto Rico has not been overworked, nor ever reached its full capacity.

Chief among the staple products is coffee. The average yearly export from 1892 to 1896 was 49,229,000 pounds, valued at $10,872,000. The area of production, he said, can be doubled. It grows almost without care.

Next to coffee comes sugar. Molasses, too, has been exported in large quantities and the product could be increased.

Cotton has been almost at a standstill for the same reasons as in Cuba—because of the heavy taxes imposed by Spain. Besides, coffee is more profitable and demands less care. The tobacco yield is large. Between 1892 and 1896 the average yearly exports were 3,534,000 pounds, with a value of $642,000. Annatto, mace, cocoa, ginger, rice, and oranges are also cultivated.

As in all Spanish possessions, the unreasonable taxes, Dr. Henna says, have hurt all industries alike. The whole revenue is collected from the island. Everything is taxed until the Puerto Ricans have tired amassing wealth for their Spanish masters. The income tax was 33 1-3 per cent. Puerto Rico has only awaited the lifting of these tax burdens to show her capacity.

Under the harsh Spanish rule the vast forests were never turned to profit. Hardwood is abundant. Fancy cabinet woods and beautiful grained woods resembling marble are among the products almost entirely Puerto Rico's own. Like Cuba, the island has extensive mines and quarries. The principal deposits are iron, gold, copper, zinc, coal, and salt. Salt is the only one worked to any extent.

Again, as in Cuba, there are scarcely any railways, and the few are short and disconnected. The wagon ways are good, outside the cities as well as in them. Water works are needed everywhere, and the drainage in all the cities except Ponce is bad. In Ponce only are there underground sewers. These flow into the harbor, whose outlet should be widened, not only to allow the escape of the drainage, but to afford easier and less perilous access.

Dr. Henna believes the American export trade will profit by Spain's expulsion. Spanish goods have been favored so greatly at the Custom Houses as almost to shut off competition.

Man Missing, Murder Suspected.

HILLSDALE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Guy Hill left his home on Tuesday to go fishing at Smith Lake. On his failure to return, an investigation was begun. His boat was found at the shore, without oars, and the man's hat was found on the bank. Neither the man nor his body has been found. It is believed Hill was murdered.

WORK ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Deck of the Missouri to be Asphalted to Favor Cleanliness.

THE CONCHO IS DISINFECTED

The Yale to be Next Subjected to the Process—Convalescents Coming on the San Marcos—The Wounded Doing Well.

Some new departures are making in fitting out the hospital ship Missouri. Her decks are to be covered with three-quarters of an inch of asphalt, so that they may be easily and cleanly flushed. Her partitions and bulkheads are being sheathed in thin, smooth white pine, which will be painted with white enamel. The iron work is to be painted with white paint containing ground cork, which will prevent the sweating of the iron. It is expected that she will be ready to sail within two weeks. In some quarters it is said that the Philippines may be her ultimate destination.

The work of disinfecting and fumigating the United States transport Concho was completed last night and the ship is now at liberty. All of the bunks were ripped out of the steamer after being thoroughly washed with a disinfecting solution. Eight stevedores were sent on board, who loaded this lumber on a lighter, which was towed to Hoffman Island, where the lumber was destroyed. Dr. Doty received a telegram from Secretary of the Navy Long requesting him to disinfect the United States cruiser Yale in the same manner as the Harvard. The disinfecting tug Wadsworth will begin this work to-day. There has been no sickness on board the Yale, but she has been used as a transport, and has been in waters which have been dangerous. She will be fumigated as a precautionary measure.

The San Marcos is now on her way here with a large number of soldiers who are termed convalescents. Dr. Doty will send every one of them to Swinburne for examination and detention. This is to insure that no disease shall enter the port beyond the quarantine anchorage.

The field hospital on Governors Island has been completed. The entire twenty-five tents have been erected, and the flooring and framework constructed and put in place. The equipping of the hospital will be done by the Medical Department. A large cooking range has been provided for preparing the meals of the patients. It will be erected in the cellar of the post hospital.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Ricardo Gaston, Joseph N. Pena, S. Perry, Wiley L. Athey, and E. Van Hood, under orders from the War Department, sailed on the transport Breakwater yesterday afternoon for Santiago. These surgeons, who are immunes, are to attend the yellow fever patients at the front. They will report direct to Gen. Shafter. Two prominent Red Cross associates also sailed on the transport. They were Albert von Schelle, a delegate from the Belgian Red Cross, and Halleck Bartlett, Treasurer of the Volunteers' Aid Association of Worcester, Mass. Both men take packages of medical supplies and delicacies, and will remain in Cuba to assist Miss Barton in her relief work.

Among the Wounded and the Sick.

The patients off the Concho, who were removed to Swinburne Island on Sunday and Monday, were last evening transferred to Fort Wadsworth. The hospital at the fort being full, temporary hospitals were erected on the slope toward the old water battery, and the Concho's passengers will have pleasant quarters. The men are all reported as doing well and to be in good spirits. All the sick at Hoffman Island are also doing well, as are the men at Bellevue. Jacob H. Mose of Company A, Fourth Infantry, who was shot through the throat before Santiago, and upon whom the operation of tracheotomy was performed Wednesday, is getting along finely.

At the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, yesterday, two new cases of typhoid developed, and at the Marine Hospital one new case was recorded. All three are said to be of a mild type, and the victims are in good condition to stand the illness. Miss Helen Gould sends ice cream to the wounded men in the Staten Island hospitals twice a week.

The body of James Rountree, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, who died while being transferred from the Concho to Swinburne Island, will be sent to his friends in Jersey City for burial.

The Good Work of the Women.

Major William H. Arthur, in charge of the hospital ship Missouri, received a letter from Miss Helen Gould yesterday morning, in which, on behalf of the Woman's National War Relief Association, Miss Gould offered to furnish anything in the way of supplies or apparatus that would contribute to the comfort of the sick and wounded on board the Missouri. Major Arthur answered that he should like the association to furnish four electric ward kitchens, and these accordingly will be furnished. They will cost $500 each.

The Woman's National War Relief Association, through Miss Gould, telegraphed Lieut. Col. J. M. Brown of the Medical Supply Department of the Army Wednesday night, stating that Ira E. Balneti of San Diego, Cal., had offered to give a carload of lemons if they would be acceptable, and asking whether or not they would be received for the sick soldiers at Santiago. Col. Brown replied that they would be gratefully accepted, and arrangements will be made to ship them to this city for transportation to Cuba.

The United States transports Rio Grande and Leona sailed yesterday for Newport News to take on troops for Puerto Rico, the Rio Grande passing out at Quarantine at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Leona half an hour later. The Leona since her arrival here last week with sick and wounded from Siboney has had much of her woodwork torn out and replaced with new. The Rio Grande arrived here Saturday last from Santiago.

MEDICAL ORDERS VIOLATED.

Surgeon General Sternberg Disclaims Responsibility for Improper Conditions on the Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The account by Stanhope Sams, correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of the trip from Siboney to Egmont Key of the transport Santiago, carrying 180 convalescent soldiers, which looks like an indictment of somebody in the United States service, falls off the Surgeon General's Department like water off a duck's back. From the remarks made about it by Surgeon General Sternberg, the Surgeon General was not only not to blame for the conditions that existed on the vessel; but the vessel left Siboney, in the condition in which she is represented to have been, contrary to orders given by him, and was proceeding to a point which he has prohibited ships from going to with troops.

"I did not know that the Santiago was coming with sick or convalescent soldiers," said Gen. Sternberg. "If I had heard that she was making for Egmont Key I should have directed that my former orders should be obeyed, and that no vessel carrying troops should land at any Florida point. I have recently directed that returning troops shall be landed at New York or some other Northern port.

"There was, of course, no request upon the Treasury Department to receive the Santiago's passengers at Egmont Key. That is the quarantine station for Tampa. There are no facilities there for treating large numbers of patients, and it has not been intended that there should be.

"I am utterly unable to account for the sending of the sick men on the Santiago, and to a point prohibited by the Medical Department. But the shipment of convalescents and returning men is a matter with the line officers at Santiago or Siboney. They may send back whom they please, and the Medical Department cannot prevent it. The men were probably ordered aboard and went, glad of the opportunity to get away from the discomforts of the camp. If the passengers did not come under medical direction the officers who shipped them probably provided them with just such provisions as would be consumed by an equal number of well passengers. I do not know anything about it, but shall upon the arrival here of Dr. Vaughn."

Another officer of the War Department, familiar with the relations of the line and medical officers, said that he had no doubt that the passengers of the Santiago were just shipped aboard as so many convalescents returning home, and that some Quartermaster, anxious to get the job off his hands, hurried them on board as quickly as possible, and dispatched the ship to the first point suggested—perhaps by the ship master.

"The trouble with the Medical Department of the Army," he said, "is that unless it has a very strong, bustling, forcible head, and the War Department has a head that will work in with the head of the Medical Department, it can accomplish little outside the ordinary routine. It does not make any difference how fine and accurate a scientist or theorist the Surgeon General is, in times like these, unless he can also be an executive officer. It does not do to write an order and think that something has been done. The chances are that it will not be done unless after having written the order the officer is a man of sufficient force, impressiveness of address, and persistency to badger the Secretary of War until his requests have been attended to—not merely promised attention.

"During the war of the rebellion we had a superb medical administration. We did not have the experience of handling sick and wounded men in foreign lands, but we had almost everything else. The man at the head was Gen. J. K. Barnes. He was not a great scientist, but he was an executive officer who was determined that his plans should be respected and carried out or he would know why. When he desired things to be performed he made his orders and then went to Secretary Stanton to tell him why they should be obeyed, and insisted that they should be obeyed. If a Quartermaster ventured to disregard or refuse to carry out an order thus supported by the Surgeon General and the Secretary of War, he probably had occasion to regret his error.

"The country was fortunate at the same time—from 1861 to 1865—in having as Assistant Surgeon General Dr. Crane, a man of ability in his profession and with many of the bustling executive qualities of Gen. Barnes. He soon learned that in the War Department in time of war the mere making of an order by a medical officer was not enough. Where so many officers were making orders, and all were anxious for precedence in the performance of their orders, personal force, attention, "push"—call it what you like—was needed to make written orders effective. As a matter of course, with the best of Surgeon Generals a real Secretary of War is desirable."

Capt. Joyce Recuperating.

Capt. Walter I. Joyce of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who came back from Santiago on the transport Seneca, left yesterday for Atlantic Highlands to recuperate. At his residence, 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, it was said last night that absolute quiet would be needed to restore him to health. He was taken from the field overcome with heat during the first of the three days' fighting around Santiago de Cuba, and he suffered a great deal in his head since.

Dry Tortugas Distilling Plant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract for the construction of a distilling plant on Dry Tortugas Island to the Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. S. M. Lilie, the President of this company, prepared the plans for the plant, which will have a capacity of 60,000 gallons of distilled water every twenty-four hours.

Survivor of El Caney Dies.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 4.—Wagoner Alfred Thiel of Company M, Second Massachusetts Regiment, died at his home in Adams this morning. He was wounded at El Caney, but death was due directly to fever.

THE WORK ON THE TEXAS.

Thousands of Persons Obtain Passes and Visit the Battleship at the Navy Yard.

The fact that passes are necessary to visit the battleship Texas has apparently in no wise dampened the ardor or thwarted the purpose of those who wish to see the now famous naval vessel. The office of the Captain of the yard has been besieged by persons desirous of visiting the warship. Capt. Sumner has been kept busy signing the slips, without one of which no person is allowed on board the vessel, and it is estimated that nearly 3,000 passes have been issued since Monday.

Men were at work all day yesterday on the underbody of the Texas, and the scraping process was about completed. Calkers were busy on the decks and mechanics were at work removing injured pieces of plating in the superstructure. The big plate on the starboard side, which was pierced by a large shell, has been removed and a new one put in its place.

Among Capt. Philip's visitors yesterday was a young woman who said:

"Oh, Captain, I should like to see one of those shot holes I read about."

"Certainly," replied the Captain, and, turning to an orderly, he said, "Johnson, bring in that shot hole." The orderly disappeared, and the visitors looked at each other in wonderment.

Johnson reappeared in a few minutes, carrying a torn piece of plate which had just been taken from the starboard airshaft under the bridge. The fair visitor was astonished when the plate was laid at her feet, and every one in the party laughed heartily. Then Capt. Philip said: "There you are, and here is a piece of the shell that did the damage," pointing to a piece of brick-colored stuff which lay on the deck.

WHAT THE TEXAS NEEDS.

It Will Cost $8,000 to Repair the Big Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The report of the Board of Survey appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of the battleship Texas, now in dry dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard, was received to-day by Secretary of the Navy Long. The board, of which Commander Gilmore is President, states that repairs to the ship will cost $8,000 and should be completed within twenty days.

The report is gratifying to the department, as it indicates that the injuries to the Texas are not so serious as it was at first feared they might be. It is expected here that it will in all probability be a month before the ship returns to Guantanamo. The work on her will be hurried with all possible dispatch, as the battleship is wanted there, and it is desired to clear the dock as soon as possible to make way for another ship.

Now that there is no glory to be won by remaining on the West Indian station, it is expected that there will be much rivalry among the officers of the fleet to have their ships sent to New York for docking. As every vessel in the fleet is in need of more or less work, there will be plenty of reasons to be given to induce ordering of both battleships and cruisers to the dry dock.

Woman Struck by Cable Car.

Meliska Meher, a Polish woman, seventy years old, of 112 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was struck by a southbound cable car of the Third Avenue road at Twelfth Street yesterday afternoon, and she received a fracture of the base of the skull. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious, the surgeon saying that he believed she would die. The car went on with James Gray, the gripman, and when a policeman went to the stables he learned that the gripman had taken the car out for another trip. He will be arrested.

Roebling to Examine the Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner Shea has requested W. A. Roebling, the engineer who completed the Brooklyn Bridge, to undertake an examination of the bridge and report as to its stability. The Commissioner said yesterday that he was satisfied himself that the bridge was perfectly safe, but he thought the opinion of Mr. Roebling might set some people's fears at rest.

Kane May Recover.

John Kane of 240 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, who saved a little girl from possible death on Wednesday night by rescuing her from a team of runaway horses, is slightly better. The blindness which appeared after he was kicked by the horses was only temporary and has disappeared. Dr. J. J. Mackey yesterday expressed an opinion that Kane would ultimately recover.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 4.—The sawmill and lumber yard of G. A. Grier & Co. and the premises of the Montreal Cement Company were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $70,000, almost fully covered by insurance.

DAYTON, Washington, Aug. 4.—Six warehouses, the Western Warehouse Company, (two houses,) Alliance House, Engel House, Gillis House, and Broughton House, with a storage capacity of about 300,000 bushels, and 40,000 bushels of grain in the house; the Northern Pacific Railroad track, and several cars of sacked grain and barley, have been destroyed by fire. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, is still burning. The loss to farmers is considerable.

DOINGS OF THE RED CROSS

Tug and Schooner Chartered for Miss Barton's Use in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

SUPPLIES BEING DISTRIBUTED

Surgeons and Nurses for Manila Sent Out by the California Branch—Twenty-two More Nurses for Chickamauga.

The Cuban Relief and Red Cross Committees have arranged with the Consolidated Ice Company for the charter of the steam tug Triton and the schooner Mary E. Morse, for use by Miss Clara Barton.

Both vessels are now at Santiago, having reached there a few days ago with a cargo of ice, sent by the ice plant auxiliary from the Kennebec River.

The Triton is a heavy sea-going tug, about 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, of about 700 horse power, and drawing only about 13 feet of water when loaded. She can carry about 150 tons of freight with coal sufficient for ten days, or she can carry coal for thirty days, and nearly 100 tons in freight besides. The Mary E. Morse is a three-masted schooner of about 1,400 tons' register. She can carry 1,000 tons of freight if necessary, and can accommodate many passengers.

She can be used as a floating warehouse, and while engaged in such duty the expense will be small, and the Triton will be free to cover other ports in Cuba as well as Puerto Rico and Jamaica, or to return to Key West for additional supplies. The combination of schooner and steamer, it is thought, will be more serviceable than a single steamer.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday cabled to Miss Barton to take immediate possession of both vessels, and suggested that as soon as the cargo of ice had been discharged she could load the schooner with Cuban relief supplies and the tug with Red Cross supplies, sending the schooner to Gibara and Baracoa in tow of the tug, and then have the Triton go at once to Puerto Rico with supplies and funds in charge of an agent to give directions to the thirty nurses who accompany Gen. Miles's expedition.

Supplies Being Distributed.

A cablegram received yesterday from Miss Barton said that she was distributing the Mary E. Morse cargo in Santiago and making shipments each day to the one hospital left at Siboney, all the others having been removed to Santiago. She said she was greatly in need of rice. She has an abundant store of other supplies, 1,000 tons of mixed cargo having been sent by the Cuban Relief Committee and several hundred tons by the Red Cross. She also has six ambulances and forty mules.

Miss Barton, therefore, is prepared to relieve the distress among the Cubans of Gibara and Baracoa and also to send supplies to Puerto Rico if needed there. Yet, notwithstanding this abundant supply, the Red Cross Committees are arranging to send more.

The force at the supply depot was engaged yesterday in boxing fifty tons and 200 cots for shipment to-morrow on the Altai, an Atlas Line steamer. This shipment will go to Kingston, Jamaica, and will be forwarded from there to Santiago. In addition to this, the Navy Department at Washington has arranged to take 100 tons of choice food to Gibara from Key West, where the Red Cross has a supply store. A telegram was received to this effect by Mr. Barton yesterday in answer to a telegram sent the day before.

Red Cross in Manila.

A brief account of the work being done by the Red Cross in Manila is given in a letter from Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, Secretary of the California Red Cross Society, written July 30 and received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday. Mrs. Dunbar says:

> With the first transports leaving here two finely trained male nurses were sent with supplies necessary for immediate use. These nurses rendered most efficient aid to the Surgeons while here, and aided greatly in the care of the sick en route. Our reports from them confirmed the need of more nurses and supplies, and in enlarging our work; we also felt the necessity for sending some responsible person in charge of such supplies. With the last expedition we sent three more nurses, (one of them a surgeon as well,) and also a financial agent, so called, in charge of supplies sufficient for five or six months' use, and a complete equipment for a field hospital of 125 beds.

Twenty-two nurses and five cooks will leave here to-morrow night or Sunday morning for Chickamauga. A telegram from Field Agent E. C. Smith yesterday gave a long list of hospital supplies needed there, and they will be sent. A lot of supplies were shipped to the Leiter Hospital yesterday.

Shipments were also made to Fort Monroe, and four cases of dry goods were sent to Dr. Doty, in charge of the Quarantine Station at this port.

The following contributions were received yesterday at the Treasurer's office of the Red Cross Society, 320 Broadway: Plymouth Red Cross Society of Worcester, Mass., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary of Norwich, Conn., $21; Reformed Church of North Branch, N. J., $16.19; Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Reformed Church of North Branch, $16.55; Miss Ruth Auchincloss, $5; C. Obemier & Co., $5; Millbrook, N. Y., $22; Sub-Auxiliary of Warren, Ohio, $100; William C. Sturges, $10; William R. Mowe, $10; C. A. Colcord, $10; King's Daughters of Blinn Memorial Church, $10; Piskhardt & Kuttroff, $100; Clarence Whitman & Co., $100.

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

Plans for the Entertainment to be Given in Central Park.

The members of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association have all they can do in supplying the daily wants of the families of absent soldiers and in arranging for the entertainment to be given in Central Park on Tuesday next.

At a meeting held yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan encouraging reports were made of the work being done by the association in giving out provisions from the supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Miller, who has charge of the depot, reported that liberal contributions had been received.

Mrs. J. W. McDonald, Chairman of the committee to arrange for the Central Park entertainment, made a report. The hours will be from 2 P. M. till 10 P. M. The wives and children of all sailors and soldiers will be asked to come and will receive badges. All kinds of games will be provided and refreshments will be served.

Admiral Osborne will be there with the naval militia from the Nahant, and thirty soldiers from Bellevue will be taken to the grounds in carriages. All the men in the Brooklyn, Marine, and Governors Island Hospitals that are able to travel are expected to attend.

The Treasurer's report showed the following receipts since the last meeting: Siegel-Cooper Company, $184.49; Mrs. David J. Seligman, $20; Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, $25; Mrs. Julius Seymour, $5; Miss Susan Seymour, $5; George L. Elliott, $10; Edward N. Gibbs, $10; Mrs. Julia H. Billings, $5; Mrs. A. M. Goodridge, $10.

PRAISE FOR THE CUBANS.

Correspondent Brings Dispatches from Gen. Gomez to the Junta.

C. D. B. Hunt, a war correspondent, called at the Cuban Junta yesterday with important dispatches from Gen. Gomez to the Junta, which, however, were not given out yesterday. Mr. Hunt went to Cuba with the first Florida expedition. He crossed the Moron-Jucaro trocha with Gen. Menochal and 200 men. The party reached Gen. Gomez after several skirmishes with the Spaniards, in which they lost 50 men.

He is high in his praise of the Cubans under Gen. Gomez, and says they are brave men and excellent fighters. In spite of the stores landed from the second Florida expedition the Cubans are still in need of food. Their food at present consists of salt "horse" and plantains.

Mr. Hunt left Gomez nearly two weeks ago. He embarked in a small boat and arrived, Monday, at Miami, Fla. He arrived in this city late Wednesday night.

President McKinley has appointed Mr. Hunt a Captain of Volunteers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

NO MAINE DIMES WANTED.

Secretary Long Enmeshed in an Endless Chain of Ten-Cent Piece Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Dimes have been pouring into the Navy Department upon Secretary Long, contributed by patriotic Americans who want to build a battleship to replace the Maine.

Somebody—the Secretary does not know who—started an endless chain to this end, and the Secretary is doing his best to break the chain. To such of the contributors as give their address he is returning the money, with a note informing them that he has no authority under the law to receive it, and that the object has been otherwise provided for.

Congress has specifically appropriated money for the construction of another battleship to be known as the Maine.

SHIPMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

Directions for the Forwarding of Money and Supplies to Men in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A number of inquiries have come to the War Department from officers of the auxiliary regimental organizations in the various States and Territories as to the most reliable method to follow in sending money and supplies to the men in whose honor the organizations were formed.

The Post Office Department, has, as far as practicable, made arrangements to insure the prompt receipt of mail matter for the soldiers by the establishment of facilities at the different camps. That intended for the men with Shafter's army should be sent to Santiago, while that intended for the army with Gen. Miles should bear the superscription "Puerto Rico Expedition, via Washington," whence it will go forward as rapidly as possible to its destination.

If money is to be sent the soldiers in Santiago or Puerto Rico, the suggestion is made that the best means would be by draft on New York City, as the presumption now is that business will be opened promptly between financial institutions in the City of New York and those cities taken possession of by our army. To send the soldier boys in the United States money, drafts on New York also can be used as well as checks on reliable banks in the localities from which the money is transmitted.

As to supplies other than those for hospital purposes, the Government has steadfastly, except in rare cases, refused to transport them to the commands for which they are intended. There is no fund available for such shipment, and they should be sent by express or freight, according to their character. The rule of the department applies alike to supplies intended either for the soldiers in the United States or those in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

For the army in the islands, organizations should ship supplies by some responsible steamship company which will guarantee their safe delivery. This is something the Government cannot do, even should it consent to ship free the delicacies designed for the men, as is instanced in the case of supplies sent with Shafter's army, some of which came back to Tampa twice without being unloaded.

In the matter of hospital necessities the Government will undertake to see they reach the army, but it does not promise to deliver them to the organization to which they are consigned. Supplies for hospitals may be sent through the Army Hospital headquarters at New York, whence they are put aboard ship. Regimental hospitals, generally, have been abandoned in the army and the division hospitals substituted, which makes it impracticable for the Medical Department to discriminate in the distribution of anything sent for the men. Articles in the line of hospital supplies are gladly received and distributed by the Government.

OUR FLAG AN ADVERTISEMENT.

English Shopkeepers Have Been Flaunting It to Catch Dollars.

LONDON, July 27.—The American Society in London is waging a campaign against the London shop-keepers who are using the American flag as a device to catch tourists' dollars. During this season London is overrun with Americans. Many of the West End shops fly flags on which advertisements are printed.

The society's committee visited the principal shops, requesting that the defaced flags be withdrawn, representing that such an exhibition of the National colors was distasteful to the Americans. Although no objection was made to the display of flags that were unlettered, with hardly an exception British firms courteously acquiesced. Only one refusal from an important house was made, and the society may attempt to do something in the nature of a boycott against that.

HER NAME IS DEWEY.

Sick Girl in Roosevelt Hospital Enlisted Sympathies of Wounded.

There was a significant demonstration of kindliness on the part of the wounded soldiers in Roosevelt Hospital a few days ago. In most instances the disabled heroes from Cuba do not lack attention, and those in Roosevelt Hospital have from time to time received gifts of flowers, fruits, and delicacies of various kinds. In one of the wards of this hospital there is a young girl named Dewey, who has been ill for a long time with a hopeless malady, and whose case has excited both the concern and the sympathy of the physicians and attendants.

In some manner the wounded soldiers in another part of the hospital heard about the suffering girl, and their patriotic interest being aroused by the name she bore, they asked many questions regarding her case and ascertained that she was poor, and that aside from one or two faithful relatives, she had no other visitors than King's Daughters. By common consent the wounded boys in blue constituted themselves special friends of Miss Dewey, and selecting the best from their own bountiful store of flowers and delicacies they made up a fine basket which they sent to her bedside.

The suffering girl was unable to enjoy any of the delicacies because of her peculiar malady, but the spirit of the gift touched her most agreeably, and the sight of the flowers, she said, helped her to forget her pain.

To Manufacture Smokeless Powder.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—W. E. Irish, H. H. Anderson, and B. Davenport of this city have incorporated a company in West Virginia for the manufacture of smokeless powder. The capital stock is $500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000. The company has secured contracts to furnish large quantities of smokeless powder for the Government. It will deliver 10,000 pounds each week. The plant will be in the vicinity of Cleveland.

Reception to Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Through Charles Adams, Chairman of a Committee on Arrangements on the part of residents of Atlantic City, and Kennedy Crossan, on the part of the guests of that resort, Secretary Alger has been invited to attend a reception to be given there in his honor and as a recognition of his able administration of the War Department, and to bring with him Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

Commission for Censor Squires.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A commission as Second Lieutenant has been issued by the War Department to Grant Squires of New York, who, under direction of Gen. Greely, as head of the Signal Service, has, since early in the war, discharged the trying duties of Federal censorship upon all matter incoming and outgoing at New York City. Mr. Squires's commission bears date as of Aug. 1, and his assignment is to the Volunteer Signal Corps under his present chief, Gen. Greely.

Capt. Wetherill's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The will of Alexander M. Wetherill, a Captain in the Sixth United States Infantry, who was killed in battle near Santiago on July 1, has been admitted to probate by the Register of Wills of this city. He left personal property valued at $50,000 and real estate valued at $13,000, all of which he bequeathed to his wife.

First Registry of Soldiers.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The registry lists, as required under the soldiers' vote law, of the First New York Volunteer Regiment, now stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., were received by the Secretary of State to-day, and are the first that have been received. The list contains the names of 969 voters and is sworn to by Lieut. Col. Stackpole.

THE MOVE FROM CAMP ALGER.

Camp at Manassas Said to be as Unsanitary as the Site Near Washington.

CAMP ALGER, Va., Aug. 4.—Reports reached camp to-day that the site chosen near Manassas is as unsanitary as the old camp, but it is not known whether this report is correct.

A number of typhoid fever cases were sent to the Fort Myer Hospital to-day. One death resulted yesterday from the march from Camp Alger to Burke's Station, Va. Private John Hiland, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, was overcome by the heat, and soon died. His remains will be sent to Calumet, Mich. The march yesterday was of a straggling character, the men continuing to arrive at Burke's Station until after midnight. The men will remain at that place until to-morrow in order to secure rest after yesterday's hard work.

The march yesterday was one of difficulty, owing to a start in the heat of the day and lack of proper provisions and medical supplies. It is reported that Gen. Graham has severely reprimanded Gen. Davis, commanding the Second Division, for the delay of subsistence supplies and the consequent inconvenience endured by his men.

Nine regiments have left camp for the new rendezvous at Manassas. Some of them have already arrived there. The remainder will get away from their present quarters by Tuesday next. The ambulance wagons have had a busy time bringing back to the division hospitals at Camp Alger the men who were prostrated by the heat during their long march.

A general field hospital also will be established somewhere in the vicinity of Manassas for the treatment of the more severe cases of illness.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is extended fourteen days.

Private John Horni, Hospital Corps, now supposed to be with the hospital train at Tampa, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment to enable him to accept an appointment as Contract Surgeon.

The following-named officers of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, now in hospital at Fort Monroe on account of wounds and injuries, have leaves of absence for one month, on account of sickness: Capt. Henry McDonald, Second Lieut. Oscar D. Hapgood, Second Lieut. Daniel Moynihan.

First Lieut. F. T. Dolsen, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major Edwin A. Root, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Chaplain Theophilus G. Stewart, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed, via Tampa, to join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed from Fort Monroe to his home, and on his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders.

Capt. George S. Young, Sixth Infantry, will proceed from New York City to his old station, Fort Logan, Col., for treatment in the hospital at that post.

The following named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions, will proceed to Puerto Rico by the first transport, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty with the Signal Corps: Capt. John W. McConnell, Second Lieut. Elmo Carl Lee, and Second Lieut. Meldrum Gray.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Bacon, United States Army, will proceed from Buffalo to Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Sergt. Cyrus E. Meade, Troop D; First Sergt. Sidney K. Hooper, Troop I, and Sergt. Thomas W. Davies, Troop L, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, now at Jacksonville, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of their regiment, to date July 22, to enable them to accept commissions.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Santiago de Cuba, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major William S. McCaskey, Twentieth United States Infantry; Major William D. Beach, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, Capt. Third United States Cavalry; Major James A. Irons, Engineer Officer, United States Volnteers, Captain Twentieth United States Infantry; Capt. Madicon M. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; First Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Adjutant, Second United States Infantry, Recorder.

First Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, Sixteenth Infantry, will report to Major William S. McCaskey, Twentieth United States Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Santiago de Cuba, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hermann B. Gessner, United States Army, will proceed at once from New Orleans to Tampa and report to Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, Chief Surgeon, Fourth Army Corps, for duty.

Sergts. Stanley Gordon and Stanley E. Adams, Company M, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Virginia, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and will report upon their arrival at that post to the Governor of the State to receive commissions. They will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of their regiment on the day prior to the date of their acceptance of the commissions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John K. Rainey, United States Army, will proceed from St. Augustine to Jacksonville, and report to Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, United States Volunteers, Chief Surgeon, Seventh Army Corps, for duty.

Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells, Second Infantry, will proceed from Fort Monroe to Salt Lake City, and report to the Governor of Utah, for such light duty in connection with the National Guard of the State as he may be able to perform.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Ricardo Gaston, Joseph M. Pena, Clarence S. Perry, Wiley L. Atkey, and E. Van Hod, now in New York City, will report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation by United States transport Breakwater to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding troops at that place, for duty.

The following-named officers of the Pay Department are assigned to stations and duty from the dates hereinafter designated: Major Henry J. May, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf, with station at Atlanta, Ga., to date from July 13; Major William H. Stillwell, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, with station at Washington, D. C., to date from July 5.

Capt. Jonathan N. Patton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will proceed at once to Montauk Point, Long Island, and assume charge of the Quartermaster duties at that place under the instructions of the Commanding General of troops there.

Navy.

James Farrell is appointed Paymaster's clerk for duty on the Yosemite.

William C. Gray's appointment as Paymaster's clerk is revoked.

Commander R. Rush's sick leave is extended two months, from Aug. 5

Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in connection with the coaling station at Pago Pago.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder is ordered to turn over the command of the Fourth District Auxiliary Naval Force to Lieut. John S. Muckle.

John E. Murphy is appointed acting boatswain on the Iowa, from July 15.

Aaron N. Skinner is appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Observatory, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, from July 30.

Lieut. John S. Muckle is ordered to additional duty as assistant to the chief of the auxiliary naval force for the Fourth District, at Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Leroy H. Shields is ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Engineer William A. Gordon is ordered to the Iris immediately.

Assistant Engineer Frank J. Borie is ordered to hte works of William Cramp & Sons.

Lieut. J. M. Masury is ordered to the Alexandre immediately.

REMNANT SALE.
SUITS, 14.00
TROUSERS, 4.00
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth St.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit:
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

Wanamaker's

Little Things

TO-DAY and the half-day to-morrow are especially devoted to the little things,—the small "personal belongings." For men, principally, but by no means exclusively.

Of course the August Sale of Furniture goes on. But that is a big thing and we won't speak of it to-day.

Fifty Cents for a Dollar Shirt THIS is the golf-negligee shirt of which you have already taken three entire lots on three consecutive occasions. Here's another lot, but we are afraid it's the last.

Made of fine madras, woven patterns, detached cuffs. We haven't found a dollar shirt on sale in the town that is as good as this that we sell at

Fifty Cents.

A Dollar for a One-fifty Shirt THESE are made of imported percales and imported and domestic madrasses and zephyrs. Patterns that you will snatch at eagerly. Up to now these have been among our very choicest dollar-and-a-half goods. Now,

One Dollar.

Pure Silk Suspenders LESS than half price, but through their misfortune, not their fault. They are excellent goods and perfect in every respect. Cheap suspenders are seldom entitled to much respect, but these will get yours.

Twenty-five Cents Each Pair.

Dollar Night Shirts,—40c. SIX hundred of them, and in the majority of cases sold at a dollar,—sometimes at 75c. as a special thing. Pearl buttons, woven trimmings, good, big, generous cut,

Forty Cents Each.

A New Lot of Ties YOU swept the counter clean last week, and we have had some difficulty in preparing another lot for you. But it's ready.

Madras ties, made from D. & J. Anderson's goods, and if you don't know the strength of that statement, any woman friend will tell you. Half of a low price, none the less,—

Four for 25c.

Collars, 50c. a Half Dozen TWELVE thousand more of them. The owners that acquire them to-day and to-morrow will be added to the number that fully endorse our statement that these goods are fully equal in appearance to any 25c. collar made, and wear *better*.

10c. Each, 50c. for Six.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street

Trousers for Men WE'LL sell 330 pairs of these $5 trousers for $3.50 a pair. Made from imported worsteds, and made well, for we made them ourselves. Some of these were $6, the rest $5, but they were very much better than $5 and $6 goods then. They're just as good now, and cheaper.

A dollar and a half for a pair of white duck or linen crash trousers. You can buy at lower prices, but you can buy no cheaper. We have some at lower figures ourselves, but not of this quality. Look at these.

Women's Separate Skirts EACH of these should have a long paragraph to itself, for each is a value worth dwelling upon.

At 50c.—Of white duck.
At $1.50—Of linen crash.
At $2.50—Of linen, tailor made, trimmed with small buttons.
At $3—Of linen, with flaring flounce and two rows of strapping.
At $4—Of white pique, with band of insertion and two rows of strapping.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women LOOK at these and ask yourself when you have seen better opportunities for handkerchief getting. You will get no answer.

All linen, you know, if you know anything about our handkerchief store. There's never a thread of cotton in it.

FOR WOMEN
At 20c. each—All-linen, hemstitched, embroidered and lace edged.
At $1 for box of six—All-linen, hemstitched initial handkerchief.
At $2 doz.—All-linen, hemstitched; our regular 25c. handkerchief.

FOR MEN
At $1 doz.—All-linen, hemstitched; fine grade of linen, too.
At 20c. each—Same style, still finer linen.
At 50c. each—Paris novelty handkerchiefs that were $1.

Broadway.

Candy Matters THESE new fancies of ours, in an old confection, are becoming highly popular. They retain the names of fifty years ago, when a big kettle and the kitchen stove formed about all the candy-factories that were known. They are Molasses Wafers, plain, and with a cocoanut admixture. Old in idea, but new in execution, and selling at 30c. a pound.

The 20c. specialties for the coming week are Mixed Chocolates and Chocolate Caramels. Very little money for a pound of absolutely pure candy.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

"Danny" Maher Equaled Sloane's Record by Riding Five Straight Winners.

WAS BEATEN ON THE SIXTH

Chorus Boy, Who Has Been Played So Often for a Good Thing, at Last Earned Brackets in a Stake Race.

All jockey records for winning mounts in one day's racing came very nearly being smashed at Brighton Beach yesterday, where "Danny" Maher, A. J. Joyner's crack lightweight, who is now looked upon by many of the bettors with the same confidence that "Tod" Sloane inspired earlier in the year, landed his mounts in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth races. Maher has been rapidly forging to the front as a crack lightweight, but five straight winning mounts in one day is a thing beyond the dreams of most jockeys, and it equaled the record made by Sloane one day earlier in the season.

There was only one disagreeable feature about the jockey's brilliant success, and that was his uncalled-for exhibition of temper when he was beaten in the sixth race. In that race Maher had the mount on the favorite, Debride, and although he rode his hardest to win the race and thereby make a record never before equaled by a jockey on the American turf, Debride was unable to fulfill his part of the contract and finished third. For his failure, Maher battered him over the head with his whip after passing the post, and he was fortunate to escape with the light reprimand the Stewards gave him for his brutality.

The racing was of a class decidedly higher than the ordinary run of racing at the seaside track, for there was a handicap at a mile, and the Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, that were both productive of enthusiasm. In the Saragossa Stakes there was a field of four, of which Clap Trap was the only one that on form figured not to have a chance. Frohsinn and Kingdon were supported liberally, and so was Chorus Boy, who has been played several times by "Billy" Lakeland's friends for a good thing. The finish between these latter three was a splendid one, for, as they passed the line, a single blanket might have covered them, and all three were driving as hard as they knew how to.

The light-weighted Chorus Boy went to the front the moment the flag went down, and never relinquished his lead. He was chased up the backstretch by Kingdon, and at the head of the stretch it looked as if the latter would catch him, for without any urging from Doggett he closed ground rapidly and started to overhaul the leader. Still, Doggett did not make a move on Kingdon until Frohsinn made a bid for it, and then all three jockeys went to work to drive. Chorus Boy lasted long enough to win by a neck, and Frohsinn closed ground fast enough to be beaten only a neck for the place by Kingdon.

Ben Ronald, the favorite in the handicap, had a long stern chase after Leedsville, who made the pace from start to finish, and won handily enough by a length. Ben Ronald started to chase him after the first quarter had been run, but the effort almost cost him the place, for he was tired after the fruitless chase and was stopping fast at the end.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 95 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4..........(Maher)
2—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 108, 30 to 1 and 4 to 1..........(McDermott)
3—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 100, 6 to 5..........(Jones)
4—King T., J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 5, 110, 15 to 1..........(Sims)

Won easily by five lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have not been second. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Lindula, James Galway's ch. f., by Linden-Adele, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 110, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Sims)
3—Tennith, W. H. Karrick's b. c., 110, 7 to 2..........(Doggett)

Althea, 107, 15 to 1, (James;) Seraphic, 107, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Abide, 107, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Windward, 110, 10 to 1, (Jones;) High Born, 107, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Young Exile, 110, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) The Recluse, 108, 50 to 1, (McDermott,) and Belgravia, 113, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, that have not won in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 106 pounds, 3 to 5 and out..........(Maher)
2—Bonnie Gem, S. A. White's b. f., 3, 97, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(Songer)
3—Grace Giltner, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 99, 6 to 1..........(James)

Ella Daly, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Louise Degnan, 98, 30 to 1, (Thompson;) Coosa, 106, 50 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Salaire, 106, 10 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by ten lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40⅖.

1—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4 years, by Pontiac-The Squaw, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 110, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Sims)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 86, 20 to 1..........(Moody)

Royal Stag, 125, 7 to 2, (Lewis;) Murillo, 96, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Her Own, 92, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Free Lance, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Rising Generation, for two-year-olds, at $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅗.

1—Chorus Boy, W. Lakeland's ch. g., by Chorister-Vivid, 99 pounds, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 127, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3..........(Doggett)
3—Frohsinn, J. E. Madden's b. c., 112, 7 to 5..........(Sims)
4—Clap Trap, W. C. Daly's b. g., 109, 100 to 1..........(Coylie)

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅖.

1—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3 years, by Atlantic-Woodranee, 101 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(James)
2—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 102, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(O'Leary)
3—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 101, 4 to 5..........(Maher)

General Maceo, 95, 7 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Chenille, 94, 15 to 1, (Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Taranto	101	Campania	93
Burlesque	95	Her Own	93
Doggett	95	Tinge	90

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Somers	107	Deceptive	92
Oliver Mark	107	Hop Scotch	92
Top Note	104	Althea	89
Improvident	104	Crown	87
Mary Landis	98	Tophet	87
Klondyke Queen	95	Fulminate	84
Sagasta	95	Earline	84
Loch Fyne	95		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Songster	109	Longacre	100
Gun Metal	105	May Roselle	95

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Sanders	126	Continental	120
Tripping	122	Tabouret	118
Lennep	120	Bastion	97

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Filon d'Or	126	Sombre	113
Effervescent	124	Exception	106
Rusher	118	Tennith	106
Federal	114		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Taranto	112	Field Lark	101
Blue Devil	108	Charagrace	98
Bergen	105	Squire Abingdon	98
Slasher	101		

THE BRIGHTON AUGUST RACES.

Laban Wins the Cliftonville Plate, with Manatee Second.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—At the third day's racing of the Brighton August meeting to-day Mr. C. Morbey's chestnut gelding Laban won the Cliftonville Plate. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 1 sovereign. Five horses ran, over the two-year-old course, distance about five furlongs, including Mr. Richard Croker's bay filly Wantage Belle, and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. C. Morbey's ch. g. Laban, by Lauriscope, out of Rachel..........1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. g. Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley..........2
Mr. T. Sherwood's ch. c. Eastern Light, by Florentine, out of Peep o' Day..........3

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Public Backs Favorite Jockeys Instead of the Horses, and Loses Its Money.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The peculiar feature of the day at the Saratoga Racing Association's seventh day was that the public in placing their bets followed the jockeys rather than the horses. As Tod Sloan and Billy Martin did not land a winner considerable money was lost. The Kensington Stake was an easy victory for Havoc, who led from start to finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Arquebus, 109 pounds, (Irving,) 2 to 5 and out, won by four lengths; Uncle Louis, 109, (Lambley,) 6 to 1 and even, second by four lengths; Larequoise, 109, (Hupp,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:33. Columbus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Mischief Maker, 99 pounds, (Blair,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a length; Ree Mitchell, 106, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Flavius, 107, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Colonel Tenny also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Kensington Stake. One mile. Havoc, 110 pounds, (R. Williams,) 9 to 5 and out, won by a length; Damien, 100, (T. Sloan,) 5 to 2 and out, second by three lengths; Imperator, 110, (Cunningham,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43⅗. Lehman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Candle Black, 112 pounds, (Clawson,) even and out, won by two lengths; Athamas, 112, (W. Martin,) 4 to 5 and out, second by twenty lengths; Valid, 106, (Grey,) 20 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:57⅘.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Damocles, 105 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and even, won by a length; Bon Ino, 109, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1 and even, second by two lengths; South Africa, 112, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:15⅗. Donation and Dolando also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races follow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lost Time, Valdiva, Garabrant, Colonel Tenny, K. C. B., Warhead, 115 pounds; Freak, Bettie Gray, Acushla, Lyric, 112.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Premier, Belmar, 119 pounds; Buela, 114; Swiftmas, Warrenton, 109; Hurly Burly, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, 120 pounds; Rheinlander, 114; Hilee, 109; Dan Cupid, 108; Piccola, 101; Diminutive, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gala Day, Loiterer, 116 pounds; Papa Harry, 110; Flax Spinner, Beaumont, 109; Scotch Plaid, Ruskin, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—One Mile. The Winner, 113 pounds; Domitor, 111; Stray Step, 107; Donation, Marsian, Protus, Organ Pilot, 104; Hurns, 105.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 4.—The third day's racing at the State Breeders' meeting, at the Hudson River Driving Park, resulted as follows:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

O. M. C., g. h., by Albion Medium, (Rites)	3	1	1	1
Elf, b. m., (Daly)	1	6	4	3
Kodak, blk. h., (Laughlin)	5	2	2	2
Mithra, ch. m., (Howell)	2	7	8	8
Harry S., br. g., (Coates)	10	9	3	4
Gesner, b. g., (Washburn)	11	3	5	6
Silk Woodnut, ch. g., (Manley)	7	4	10	9
Red Lake, b. h., (Phelan)	6	5	9	5
Iveta, blk. m., (Nichols)	8	11	6	7
Kittie Van, ch. m., (Decker)	4	8	7	dr
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (Deveson)	9	10	11	dr

Time—2:12¼, 2:10¼, 2:12, 2:12¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

May Bud, br. m., by Earl Medium, (Murray)	3	1	1	4	1
Reed Bird, blk. m., (Tittlow)	1	2	2	1	2
Actuary, br. h., (Thompson)	5	8	3	2	8
George K., b. g., (Wright)	4	5	5	3	4
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Driscoll)	9	7	5	dis	
Peter H., b. g., (Cleveland)	7	6	dr		
Klondike, b. g., (Seeley)	2	3	dr		
Lizzie Rowe, b. m., (Murphy)	10	8	dr		
Tempest, b. h., (Brussie)	4	dis			
Myrtle H., b. m., (O'Blemis)	6	dr			

Time—2:14¾, 2:13¼, 2:16½, 2:20¼, 2:20¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting and pacing; consolation; purse, $400. (unfinished.)

Annie T., blk. m., by General Wilkes, (Dudley)	1	1	3	4
Tom Cole, b. h., (Shultz)	5	2	2	1
Luke Morgan, b. g., (Nichols)	3	4	1	2
Norvet, b. g., (Demarest)	2	3	4	3
Tastaru, br. m., (Herrington)	4	5	5	3
Wattle Blossom, blk. m., (O'Blemis)	Dis			

Time—2:15¾, 2:15½, 2:18½, 2:19¾.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The 2:11 pace furnished the sensation of to-day's racing. Charlie B. was backed by Hubinger to win this race, and it is said his losings aggregate $6,000. In the pools, Charlie B. first brought $225 to $300 for the field, and Hubinger's nervy betting soon forced the field down to $100. It is said the pools on this race amounted to $25,000.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Split Silk, ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes-Nanny Etticoal, by Bellwood, (Wilson)	1	1	5	1
The Swift, ch. m., (Allen)	2	2	1	2
Edward O., b. g., (Curry)	3	3	2	5
Gypsy Red, ch. m., (Rollifus)	4	4	4	3
George Hoof, b. h., (Murphy)	5	5	3	4
Bay Leaf, b. g., (Finley)	Dis			
Mazie Strathmore, b. m., (Dwyer)	Dis			

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¼; 2:19¼; 2:18¼.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Directum Kelly, b. c., by Direct-Rosa Ludwig, by Anteo, (Kelly)	1	3	1	1
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	3	1	2	3
Clay Fullerton, ch. g., (Gosnell)	2	4	3	4
Fred Lader, b. g., (Splan)	4	2	4	5
Quarter Staff, br. h., (Yearance)	5	7	5	2
Lurline McGregor, b. m., (Kachcham)	6	5	8	8
Nancy King, blk. m., (Laird)	7	5	7	6
Viola, b. m., (Wilson)	8	8	6	7

Time—2:18; 2:15½; 2:15¼; 2:18¼.

2:11 pace; purse, $2,000.

Indiana, b. g., by King of Bellaire, dam by Woodford, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
Alloris, b. h., (Hudson)	2	2	10
Fairview, b. g., (Allen)	4	8	2
Charlie B., blk. g., (James)	3	4	4
Sibilla, b. m., (McCleary)	10	5	3
Newton W., br. h., (Clark)	7	8	5
Oddity, ch. h., (Jacob)	5	10	9
Luty Wilkes, b. m., (Lantz)	8	6	6
Neeta W., c. m., (Erwin)	6	7	8
Pilot Medium, Jr., b. h., (Starr)	9	9	7
Engorita, b. m., (McLaughlin)	Dis		

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¼.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Success, g. g., by Sherman, dam by Almonarch, (Demarest)	9	2	1	1	1
Nova Wilkes, br. m., (Boyce)	2	1	3	3	8
Eleanor W., b. m., (Catcomb)	1	5	8	8	9
Timfel, blk. s., (Payne)	8	7	2	2	2
Lizza Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	10	10	4	5	8
Susette, b. m., (Gilbert)	4	4	5	6	5
T. T. D., b. g., (Burch)	6	6	7	4	4
Celibate, b. g., (Cheney)	5	8	9	7	6
Bright Light, br. g., (Kervick)	7	9	10	10	7
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	3	3	6	9	dr
Philip E., b. g., (Sullivan)	11	dis.			

Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:15¼.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Winfield, br. g., by Mambrino Harold-Maggie S., by Spartan, (Gatcomb)	2	1	1	1
Queen Vitele, b. m., (Rathbun)	1	5	2	3
Dr Wood, c. s., (Riley)	3	4	3	2
Jimmie B., b. m., (Trout)	4	2	4	4
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)	5	3	5	5

Time—2:13¼; 2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:15.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Captain Jack, blk. g., by Black Wilkes, dam untraced, (Faynn)	1	1	1
Aleldalia, b. m., (Dore)	5	2	2
Jasper Ayers, b. g., (Payne)	2	3	3
J. M. D., b. g., (Loomis)	3	5	4
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)	4	4	5

Time—2:09¼; 2:10; 2:11¼.

At Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4.—The Midsummer race meeting at Capital Driving Park came to a close here this afternoon. Summary:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Kene L., b. s., by Mountaineer, dam by Fearnaught, (Sawyer)	6	2	1	1	1
Doctor L., r. g., by Ed Long, dam by Baker Pilot, (McCabe, Brewster)	1	1	3	4	2
Claycepe, br. h., (Paige)	2	4	2	3	3
Julia Wilkes, g. m., (Sullivan)	3	3	5	2	4
Carrie D., b. m., (Marston)	4	6	6	5	5
Meringo, b. g., (Wilbur)	5	5	4	Dis.	
Leland Panis, b. g., (Andrews)	Dis.				

Time—2:17¾; 2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:20¾; 2:22.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Colleen, ch. m., by Jersey Wilkes-Miss Positive, by Hambletonian Tranby, (Cook)	1	1	1
Colbath, b. g., (Brewster)	2	3	2
Sallie Bush, b. m., (Durland)	3	2	3
George Abbott, b. g., (Lyker)	5	4	4
Leland Panis, b. g., (Andrews)	4	Dis.	

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:18.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

C. O., b. g., by Douglass, dam by Daniel Lambert, (Twombly, Paige)	3	4	1	1	1
Ines Wilkes, ch. m., by Victor Wilkes, dam by Daniel Lambert, (Putnam)	1	1	4	3	2
Nettie E., ch. m., (Clark, Marston)	2	2	2	4	3
Stella, ch. m., (Moulton)	4	3	3	2	4
Navara, b. g., (Berry)	5	5	5	Dr.	

Time—2:20¼; 2:24¾; 2:23; 2:20¼; 2:27.

Newark Races Postponed.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Western New York Trotting Circuit races were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

No Racing at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 4.—The third day's races of the Central New York Circuit at Kirk Park were postponed to-day on account of rain. The card will be continued Saturday.

Belmonts Win at Cricket.

The Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia won its second New York game yesterday at Prospect Park, where the Manhattan team failed to continue the good work begun by the New Jersey Athletic Club on Wednesday, and the visitors scored a decisive victory by eighty-five runs.

DEXTER DIES IN HARNESS.

Lawson N. Fuller's Famous Horse Drops Under Owner's Rein.

The next time Lawson N. Fuller drives a four-in-hand or six-in-hand for a record its most picturesque feature will be missing. The leader, old Dexter, who has figured as such in every one of Mr. Fuller's feats of horsemanship for years, is no more. The handsome black died yesterday while being driven by his owner from St. Nicholas Place, Washington Heights, to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street elevated station, along with a half-brother, Wilkes. The team had got just half way across Viaduct Bridge when the little black stallion threw up his head twice as if shaking off a fly. A second later he dropped to his knees and fell over to one side. Mr. Fuller at once jumped out of his carriage and to the side of his favorite animal. Painfully Dexter raised his eyes to his master's and then let his head drop. He was dead and Mr. Fuller could hardly restrain his tears at his loss.

All the residents of Washington Heights, especially the juvenile population, went into mourning yesterday. There is not a man, woman, or child in the neighborhood that did not know old Dexter. He was as gentle as a lamb and possessed of extraordinary intelligence. Children were his especial favorite and they could do with him what they pleased. In all the eighteen years of his life he was never known to have a cross moment. His devotion to his master was most remarkable. "He never deceived me," said Mr. Fuller.

Dexter was accounted one of the most beautiful animals ever seen in New York. He was small, being only 14¼ hands high. He came from the best trotting stock, his sire and dam both being of George Wilkes's breeding. Mr. Fuller had in sixteen years driven Dexter 25,000 miles, and the stallion never limped once in his life. His picture was familiar to all lovers of horses in the United States.

Alleged Race Track Swindlers.

Thomas Warner, forty-three years old, of Rutherford, N. J., and Joseph Gardiner, twenty-five years old, of Montreal, Canada, were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Brighton Beach race track on complaint of George W. Lindsay of 244 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn. It is charged that they have been in the habit of stamping the badge numbers of winners on unstamped badges, and claiming the profits. When searched a number of unstamped badges, similar to those in use at the track, were found in their possession. They were held for hearing in the Coney Island Court to-day.

THE YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Right to Ask for a Championship Race Held in Question Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton was interviewed to-day in regard to the forthcoming race planned by him and expressed satisfaction at the cordial reception which the announcement of the challenge received in the United States. He said:

"Of one thing I am quite certain. Whatever may be the result of the race, I shall have no cause to complain of the treatment of my fellow-sportsmen across the Atlantic. There are no yachtsmen in the world with whom I would rather engage in a friendly encounter than those of the United States."

While the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup continues to be generally indorsed, an undercurrent of resentment prevails in the highest yachting circles, not on account of the Dunraven incident, but, it is alleged, because Sir Thomas Lipton is not considered as a representative yachtsman. It transpires that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club wrote, as a matter of etiquette, to the Yacht Racing Association, asking for the latter's approval and advice in regard to the challenge. The Yacht Racing Association acknowledged the receipt of the letter, but said it had no jurisdiction to accelerate or impede the matter.

Mr. Charles Russell, who has been delegated to hand Sir Thomas's challenge to the New York Yacht Club, will, therefore, leave London to-day in order to confer with the officials of the Yacht Racing Association. If he finds they have no jurisdiction in the matter, he will ask them to officially announce that fact forthwith.

Immediately after this question is decided the challenge will be signed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and will be cabled to New York. The same cable dispatch will announce that Mr. Russell is sailing for the United States to exchange views with the officials of the New York Yacht Club. Later, probably on Aug. 24, representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club will also start for New York for the purpose of signing the contract for the contest.

Messrs. Lipton and Russell and the builder and the designer of the yacht which is to compete for the America's Cup had a three hours' conference this morning, in which they discussed details in connection with the Shamrock. It was merely a preliminary interchange of ideas, however, and nothing definite was settled.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the proposed race, says:

"Opinions at Cowes may be divided as to the advisability of risking further discussions of the same nature as those that marred the last race; but there is no reason why the conditions that occurred then should reappear. There were lessons to be learned on both sides, and if the Americans will kindly remove their submarine contact mines, and not arrange a torpedo display on the day of the race, there is no reason why the new English yacht should not have fair play."

Mr. Russell, in an interview to-day, said: "England and Scotland failed to carry off the cup. Now an Irishman is going to spend from £50,000 to £60,000, purely from love of the sport, to have a fair, square try."

Continuing, Mr. Russell said: "Relative to the excursion boat nuisance, Sir Thomas has perfect confidence that his American rivals will permit nothing to interfere with a clear course for both competitors."

The Daily News says it understands news has reached the House of Commons that the Prince of Wales is taking a great interest in the Lipton challenge. His Royal Highness thinks that the unfortunate disputes over the last race will not be unkindly remembered in America. Indeed, on the contrary, he believes that a contest well fought to the end would "greatly strengthen the friendly feeling so rapidly growing up between the two nations."

Yacht Races at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The thirty-footers had a pretty race this afternoon in a strong breeze from the southwest for the cup offered by Harry Payne Whitney. Five boats entered. One of them did not finish. The race was won by the Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones. The owners had each a guest on board. The start was at 2:56, and the summary was as follows:

Boats and Owners.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, P. Jones	4 06 08	2 10 08
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4 06 25	2 10 25
Vaquero H. B. Duryea	4 06 37	2 10 37
Wawa, R. Brooks	4 10 46	2 14 46
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Did not finish.	

Newport's Polo Grounds.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The new polo grounds of the Newport Country Club are doomed forever. Messrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Richard McCreery, and W. C. Eustis of the Westchester Polo Club made a test of the grounds to-day, and they were pronounced a failure. Since the early part of July a force of laborers has been at work at the skin preparing it for use to-day, a practice game being in view. The three players to-day found the skin, wet, slippery, and unsafe. They then decided the grounds should be abandoned. The old grounds at the foot of Thames Street, where so many brilliant matches have been played, will be put into use again, and on Wednesday the first match of the season will be played, the Westchester vs. the Philadelphias. The new grounds are said to have been built fully six feet below the sea level, and in a location which was always damp. The present site of the ladies' golf course is considerably exposed to public gaze along the line of Harrison Avenue, and the turf is not the best, and as the polo field question is yet to be settled further, there is no doubt the golf club will gain some new territory.

Jeffries at the Lenox Athletic Club.

Jim Jeffries, the big Californian pugilist, will attempt to-night to dispose of both Steve O'Donnell and Bob Armstrong in two bouts of ten rounds each before the Lenox Athletic Club. Jeffries is regarded in the West as the coming heavyweight champion, and his appearance to-night will be the first opportunity Eastern sporting men have had of seeing him in the ring. There will be a preliminary bout of twelve rounds between Jim Watts and John Root.

NEW YORKS WERE IN FORM

A Victory and a Tie Game Was Their Record in Cincinnati Yesterday.

GOOD BATTING SAVED THE DAY

They Won the First Game When Defeat Seemed Imminent—St. Louis Defeats the Brooklyns in the Last Inning—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	62	31	.667
Boston	58	33	.637
Cleveland	57	34	.626
Baltimore	51	35	.593
Chicago	51	41	.554
New York	49	40	.551
Pittsburg	47	44	.516
Philadelphia	42	46	.477
Brooklyn	34	54	.386
Louisville	34	59	.366
Washington	31	58	.348
St. Louis	27	68	.284

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7.
Louisville, 11; Boston, 4.
Boston, 8; Louisville, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The New Yorks defeated the home team in the first game to-day and the second resulted in a tie, the game being called after the ninth inning on account of darkness. The visitors were practically beaten in the first game up to the sixth inning, when five hits, including two doubles, aided by two bases on balls, brought in five runs, giving them the lead and eventually the game. The New Yorks made a bold bid for the second game, getting the lead in the fourth inning by good hitting, but the home team tied the score in the seventh. The visitors were outbatted in this game, but good fielding kept down the home team's score to five runs. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	1	4	1	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	3	1	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0	Davis, ss.	1	1	4	2	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	5	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0	Doyle, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Hartman, 3b.	1	2	2	4	1
Vaughn, c.	0	2	0	0	0	Grady, c.	0	1	4	2	1
Damman, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Seymour, p.	0	1	2	3	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	1	1	0						
*Wood	0	0	0	0	0	Total	6	10	27	15	2
Total	5	10	27	12	0						

*Batted for Damman in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Irwin, Van Haltren, Hartman, Seymour. Stolen bases—McBride, Beckley, (2;) Miller, Irwin, Vaughn, Damman, Gleason. Double plays—Davis and Gleason; Van Haltren and Grady; Hartman, Davis, and Joyce. First on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Damman, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Seymour, 1; Dwyer, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 3. Passed ball—Vaughn. Wild pitch—Damman.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	3	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Steinf'd, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, lf.	1	1	5	0	1	Joyce, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Corco'n, ss.	0	0	2	2	2	Davis, ss.	0	0	5	3	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	9	4	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Doyle, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	1	2	0	8	1
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0	Grady, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Vaughn, c.	1	1	2	1	1	Warner, c.	0	0	0	2	1
Hawley, p.	0	2	0	0	0	Gettig, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Total	5	11	27	10	4	Total	5	6	27	18	3

Cincinnati	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Doyle, Hartman. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Grady, Gettig. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 6; Gettig, 4. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Home Team Won in the Last Inning by a Batting Rally.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The St. Louis team won to-day's game in the ninth inning by a batting rally. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	0	1	0	1
Stenzel, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Harley, rf.	0	0	4	0	0	She'k'rd, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Cross, 3b.	2	1	2	2	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	1	2	5	4	0
Clements, c.	1	2	1	1	0	L'ch'ce, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0
Sullivan, ss.	2	1	2	5	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	5	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	3	1	3	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	8	0	Grim, c.	0	3	3	4	0
Hughey, p.	0	0	0	1	0	McK'nna, p.	1	1	0	1	0
*Sugden	1	0	0	0	0	Ken'dy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Yeager, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	9	27	12	0	Total	7	15	†25	17	2

*Batted for Hughey. †One out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Cross, Clements, Tucker, Sheckard, McKenna. Hit by pitched ball—Harley, Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Quinn, McKenna, Hallman. Base on balls—Off Hughey, 1; off McKenna, 9; off Yeager, 1. Passed ball—Clements. Struck out—By McKenna, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Dowd, Shindle. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—About 9,000 persons saw the home team win and lose a game with the Baltimores to-day. McJames pitched the first game in great form, and compelled the Chicago's to suffer their first shut-out of the season. The Chicagos won the second game by bunching four hits in the eighth innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—5

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Base Hits—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Baltimore, McJames and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.	—3
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base Hits—Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donohue; Baltimore, Nops and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Louisville, 11; Boston, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—Two games were played to-day, the postponed game of Tuesday being played off. The Bostons could not bunch their hits in the first contest, while the Louisvilles batted Lewis at will. The home team tried its new pitchers in the second game, and the Bostons won easily. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	1	3	1	1	2	3	0	x	—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 7; Boston, 4. Base Hits—Louisville, 15; Boston, 12. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Frazer and Kittridge; Boston, Lewis and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

Boston, 8; Louisville, 4.

Boston	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Boston, 12; Louisville, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Yeager; Louisville, Todd, Altrock, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Clevelands won two games from the Philadelphias to-day without any great effort. The home team could not hit the opposing pitchers when hits were needed, while, on the other hand, the home pitchers were batted freely. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

Cleveland	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Base Hits—Cleveland, 13; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Creiger; Philadelphia, E. Murphy, Orth, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Baseball Notes.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Club, is reported to be touring in the West looking for new players.

⁂

The rain caused postponement of the Pittsburg-Washington game which was scheduled to be played in Pittsburg yesterday.

⁂

The New Yorks and Cincinnatis will play another double game to-day. The tie game of yesterday cannot be postponed, as the present is the last trip the New Yorks will make to Cincinnati this year.

⁂

The Washingtons have been very unfortunate since McGuire assumed the management, still the veteran catcher's superior work should not be overlooked. He never shirks work, playing behind the bat day after day, and his batting and fielding is far superior to a majority of the other members of the team.

⁂

The New Yorks have made a better showing in the West thus far than any other of the Eastern teams. They have played eight games since their departure from the Polo Grounds, and have won five, lost two, and played a tie game with the result that they are now only 3 points behind the Chicagos for fifth place.

⁂

There will be an interesting game at Weehawken Sunday afternoon, when the Ironsides of Newark and West New York Field Club meet. The last time these teams met a close contest resulted.

CHESS PLAYERS AT COLOGNE.

Fourth Round of the International Tournament Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 4.—This morning the chess players met in order to contest the fourth round of the international chess tournament in this city. The pairing was as follows: Schiffers vs. Fritz, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Albin vs. Charousek, Showalter vs. Burn, Steinitz vs. Heinrichsen, Tschigorin vs. Gottschall, Cohn vs. Popiel, and Berger vs. Schallopp.

The usual adjournment was made at 1 o'clock, when the state of affairs was as follows: Schiffers and Fritz adjourned their game in an even position, Schlechter had downed Janowski, Albin had the worst of the game against Charousek, Showalter had a superior position to that of Burn, Steinitz had beaten Heinrichsen, the game between Tschigorin and Gottschall was even, Cohn had won again Popiel, and Berger had the best of the argument against Schallopp.

Caro won the adjourned game against Blackburne in the international tournament at Vienna. The result of this game has not been reported before.

In the evening the following additional results were recorded: Schiffers defeated Fritz, Charousek upset Albin, Showalter beat Burn, Tschigorin proved too good for Gottschall, and Berger and Schallopp adjourned their game a second time. The former has the better position. Here follows the score of all the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	1½	2½	Janowski	3	1
*Berger	½	2½	Popiel	1	3
Burn	2½	1½	*Schallopp	½	2½
Charousek	3½	½	Schiffers	1	3
Cohn	3½	½	Schlechter	2½	1½
Fritz	1	3	Showalter	2	2
Gottschall	1	3	Steinitz	3	1
Heinrichsen	1½	2½	Tschigorin	3	1

*Adjourned.

The fifth round will be played in the following order to-morrow: Gottschall vs. Cohn, Heinrichsen vs. Tschigorin, Burn vs. Steinitz, Charousek vs. Showalter, Janowski vs. Albin, Fritz vs. Schlechter, Schallopp vs. Schiffers, and Popiel vs. Berger.

THAT MATANZAS MULE.

Buried with Military Honors and a Formal Eulogy.

From The London Globe.

An interesting story has been told to a Preston reporter by Chief Officer Smalls of the Myrtledene, a steamship which has arrived at Fleetwood after an adventurous voyage in the West Indies.

Describing how he went to Matanzas, Smalls was questioned as to the story of the memorable Spanish mule, which he described as being quite true. "I went to the funeral of that mule," he added, "by the special invitation of one of the Spanish stevedores. That animal was buried with more honor than is usually granted a Spanish soldier. Full arrangements for a military funeral were made. Nothing was lacking. There was a detachment of the regular militia, the volunteers, and the marines. Altogether there were about 200 persons present, including many distinguished officers. They all walked in mournful procession to the final resting place of the ill-fated animal, a band rendering melancholy music all the while. The authorities were also present to give the obsequies an official aspect. At the grave more appropriate music was played, and eloquent addresses were made by Spanish officers. These were interpreted for my benefit. They spoke of the horrors of war, the terrible effect of the American fire, and the great loss they had sustained in the death of the mule. Then the signal for lowering the carcass into the earth was given. The body went down enveloped in the Spanish flag, amid a volley of musketry!"

They marshaled men of every rank,
They summoned muffled drums to roll,
They called the merchant from the bank,
They caused the church's bell to toll.

And slowly to his grave they passed,
Obeying every martial rule,
And there with tears they took a last
Long look at that bombarded mule.

Wrapped in the flag he served so well,
Amid a cloud of smoke he sank;
"The slain"—by tons of shot and shell—
Went under with a round of blank.

SENATOR MILLS OF TEXAS.

He Is Out of Politics and Wishes Henceforth to Live Quietly.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

CORSICANA, Texas, July 28.—United States Senator Roger Q. Mills is now en route to Asbury Park, N. J., where he will spend the remainder of the Summer with his family. Before he left Corsicana The News correspondent endeavored to interview the Senator on the subject of the war with Spain and the results that would follow, but he very pleasantly declined to be interviewed, saying: "I am out of politics now, and intend to spend the rest of my life in private pursuits. Therefore what I might say would not be of as much interest to the people of Texas as what those who are actively in politics might say. I will let them do the talking. Knowing that I had been sat down on by the people of Texas, during the last session of Congress I did not do much talking; that was unnecessary, as the people knew very well what my position on all the leading questions is. The people would not care to hear what I might have to say in public matters now."

The correspondent suggested that the people were not yet tired of hearing from him, at which the Senator smiled pleasantly and said:

"I don't exactly like the way in which I go out of public life. I would have preferred going down fighting. As it was, however, I was not here to defend myself against my enemies, who were continually at work against me. I would have liked to have got at them and scorched their jackets a little."

Speaking of the Senatorial succession Senator Mills said: "The people of Texas do not wish Culberson for Senator, and I was right in this race after all. J. W. Blake missed the opportunity of his life. I am satisfied Blake will be in the Senatorial race later on, but his time to stand for the place was when the field had been abandoned to Culberson."

Ex-Senator Sawyer Not Ambitious.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer, the grand old man of Oshkosh, is about the city nearly every day, and appears to be in excellent health. The reports, however, that Mr. Sawyer contemplates a re-entrance into active political life and that he aspires to a seat in the United States Senate or any other political office are groundless. This is in effect what Mr. Sawyer said a day or two ago while conversing with a friend, the subject having been introduced by a reference made by his friend to these reports. Mr. Sawyer expressed himself as unwilling to take upon himself again the burdens and responsibilities of public office, and said he was out of politics for good.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:00	Sun sets	7:11	Moon rises	8:53

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:53	Gov. Isl'd	10:18	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:10	Gov. Isl'd	10:30	H. Gate	12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellucia, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Hayti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Algiers, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	....	9:00 A. M.
Silvia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Troja, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Winifreda, London	....	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §6 at 7:00 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 5.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, July 22.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, July 28.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Aug. 2.
Edam, Rotterdam, July 23.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 29.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 18.
Polarstiernen, Hamburg, July 21.
Sir Richard Grenville, Hamburg, July 22.
Palatia, Hamburg, July 24.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Cacique, St. Lucia, July 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 30.
Montauk, Gibraltar, July 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

Buffon, St. Lucia, July 31.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
Fort Salisbury, Liverpool, July 25.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 30.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Aug. 4.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

Georgic, Liverpool, July 29.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, July 28.
Thingvalla, Stettin, July 22.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 3.
Kensington, Antwerp, July 30.
Port Melbourne, Liverpool, July 26.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Bremen, Bremen, July 30.
Georgian, London, July 28.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 4.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Trieste, &c., with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Steward, Buenos Ayres, &c., June 15, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Carib, McKee, Jacksonville July 31 and Charleston Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull July 16 and Boston Aug. 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol July 20 and Swansea 22, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Casey, Maranham July 5, Ceara 16, and Para 24, with mdse. and passenger to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M.

SS Mary Parke, (Br.,) Copp, Rio Janeiro July 13 via St. Lucia 28, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, Port Limon July 27, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Guayandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool July 27 and Queenstown 28, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:18 P. M.

SS Navahoe, (Br.,) Proctor, Port de Paix July 27 via Chester, Penn., Aug. 3, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Bark Francesco T., (Ital.,) Trapani, Smyrna ninety days, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager.

SS Alsenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Sailed.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Aquila, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS George Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Therese Heyman, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Progreso, &c.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 4, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind south, blowing a moderate breeze; clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, New York for Christiansand, &c., passed the Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, New York for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Remus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, arr. at Hongkong from New York, &c., via Singapore to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, New York via Cherbourg for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded; passed Hurst Castle at 9:45 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, New York for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, arr. at Bremen from New York via Southampton to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, arr. at Naples from New York at 1 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2 A. M. Aug. 5 and proceeded.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, Palermo for New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Falls of Ettrick, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, New York for Sydney, N. S. W., July 15, was spoken in lat. 33, long. 39.

Miscellaneous.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—The British bark Ecclefechan, Capt. Hind, from San Francisco for this port, previously reported stranded at Clonakilty Bay, was towed off yesterday. There was nine feet of water in her hold and she was beached. It is expected that she will be pumped out to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1898.—Portsmouth Harbor.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Aug. 2, 1898, the following-named lights and fog signal will be re-established as heretofore: Portsmouth Harbor, (New Castle;) Seaveys Island Range.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 28, Nos. 72, 73, and 74, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 114 and 115.—By order of the Lighthouse Board. RUSH R. WALLACE, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

Studying Durrant's Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—It has been learned that the National Bureau of Education is making an exhaustive inquiry into the life of Theodore Durrant under the direction of specialists in criminology.

Property of the French Republic.

VICHY
CELESTINS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER
For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.
Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, [illegible]

CANAL INVESTIGATION

The Commission Makes Grave Charges in Its Report.

HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT

More than a Million Expended Wrongly, but No Officer Blamed.

About $12,000,000 Needed to Complete the Canal Improvement as Planned —Abstract of the Investigating Board's Report.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The Canal Investigating Commission filed its report with the Governor last Saturday, but not until to-day was it made public, having been in the hands of printers since it was submitted.

This important document, which has been looked for with some eagerness by the public for some time, is apt to awaken widespread interest and concern, since the commission has found that there were many alleged irregularities in the expenditure of the $9,000,000 set aside for canal improvement, although no State officer is singled out as a party to corruption or mentioned as being culpable.

The report, which is signed by every member of the commission, has been referred to Attorney General Hancock by Gov. Black with the request that it be thoroughly examined; that all charges of wrongdoing be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties duly punished.

There were seven members of the Canal Investigating Commission, four Republicans, as follows: George Clinton of Buffalo, Darwin R. James of Brooklyn, Frank Brainard of New York, and William McEchron of Glens Falls, and three Democrats, as follows: Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, A. Foster Higgins, and Franklin Edson of New York City. They were appointed last March by Gov. Black, and their duty was to inquire into canal improvement work, how the appropriation of $9,000,000 had been expended, and also to ascertain how much money will be required to complete this work in advance of any further appropriations.

Public Money Misappropriated.

Among other findings the commission declares that more than $1,000,000 has been improperly put forth in different methods, and that $1,500,000 has been expended for various work which should have been embodied in the general appropriation for "ordinary repairs.

Estimates of the commission as to the amount necessary to complete the canal work fix the sum at $13,651,000. The commission, however, recommends that the pneumatic lift locks at Cohoes and Lockport be abandoned in the plan of improvement under contemplation, and if this suggestion be acted upon, the total cost will be less than the amount mentioned, say, about $12,000,000.

In making the criticism that money has been wrongly expended, the commission does not say that any officer is to be held responsible for such wrongs. Gov. Black, however, appears to have taken the matter in hand for a more rigid investigation. He has named Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany as special counsel to aid the Attorney General in taking up the report of the Canal Investigating Commission, examining the testimony made before it, and ascertaining upon whom the responsibility for the alleged irregularities rests. No secret is made of the determination on the part of Gov. Black to probe deep into the charges made by the commission, and to make cases against everybody upon whom fraud or culpability may be fastened, and to punish him according to his offense.

Gov. Black's Letter.

The commission's report, together with all the evidence taken, was transmitted today to the Attorney General with the following communication:

Aug. 3, 1898.

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, Albany, N. Y.:

The Commissioners appointed under Chapter 15 of the Laws of 1898 have filed with the Governor their report and the evidence upon which it is based. The testimony is voluminous, consisting of nearly 6,000 pages. The facts and conclusion stated in the report, while general in their character, present a condition which may become the subject of judicial investigation. The Attorney General is the authority to which such investigation may properly be intrusted. I therefore transmit to you the testimony and report with the request that you examine them for the purpose of determining at the earliest practicable day whether judicial proceedings should be instituted against any of the parties referred to in the testimony or report, and if such proceedings should be instituted, the nature thereof, I shall be glad to designate counsel to assist you in the examination of the matters submitted in any judicial proceedings which may be hereafter begun. If the testimony discloses conduct on the part of any person which subjects him to prosecution, that prosecution should be prompt and thorough. You may rely upon the support and co-operation of this department.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK S. BLACK.

To the letter of Gov. Black the Attorney General made the following reply:

Albany, Aug. 3, 1898.

The Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of to-day, in which reference is made to the testimony and report submitted to you by the Commissioners appointed to investigate the work recently done in enlarging and improving the canals of the State, and requesting that the report and evidence be examined by me, suggesting also that you would be glad to designate counsel to assist in the examination of the matters submitted.

"The evidence transmitted covers the investigation made by the commission for a period of several months, and much time and labor will be necessary for the purpose of reading and arranging the testimony. As the duties devolving upon the Attorney General's office are somewhat exacting, requiring the entire time of our official force, I would respectfully request that you designate counsel to make the desired examination. Very truly yours,

T. E. HANCOCK, Attorney General.

Acting upon the Attorney General's suggestion, Gov. Black appointed Judge Countryman as special counsel.

CANAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Abstract Outlining the Findings of the Investigating Board Upon Canal Improvement Work.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—An abstract of the report of the Canal Investigating Board, containing the chief findings, has been furnished the press at Gov. Black's instance. The abstract is as follows:

"The report of the Canal Investigation Commission begins by describing its organization and work, which included inspection of the improvement work and an exhaustive examination of witnesses.

"The commission has not attempted to report upon contracts separately, nor describe every instance of irregularity and abuse discovered, nor reduce to a certainty the amounts of money wasted, but have reported generally upon the improvement as a whole. The report discusses the question of official responsibility, reaching the following conclusion: The State Engineer is responsible for the preliminary surveys, the plans, specifications, and estimates of quantities. The Canal Board is responsible for their approval, and the Superintendent of Public Works has control over them by means of his power to refuse to let contracts thereon. The Superintendent is responsible for making the contracts, including advertising, the exercise of his power to award bids, the choice of contracts to [illegible] the [illegible] of the work along the line of the canal. The Superintendent of Public Works is the executive officer responsible for the performance of the work, but he is compelled to rely upon the State Engineer for the measurement of quantities and engineering. For this the State Engineer is responsible, but this responsibility is shared by the Superintendent of Public Works, because such measurements are not effective unless followed by payment, which he has power to make or withhold. The Superintendent's power is exercised through his inspectors, and he is responsible for everything, although done by engineers, which could have been discovered by proper inspection.

The Work Done.

"The nature of the improvement is attaining nine feet of water in the Erie and Oswego Canals, seven feet in the Champlain Canal, and lengthening and improving the locks.

For the purpose of the improvement the canal, which is permanently divided into three divisions, was subdivided into 126 contracts. Of these 78 only have been let. The total mileage of the work practically completed is 65.706; the total mileage of the work let and uncompleted, 244.76, and the total mileage of the work for which contracts have not been let is 144.17.

"The quality of the work of the contractors is found to be generally good and an improvement upon that heretofore done on the canal.

Contracts and Their Letting.

"The work on the Erie Canal has been let continuously from Lake Erie to Macedon, (except the Lockport locks,) 115.85 miles; from the easterly line of Wayne County to Little Falls, 116.25 miles; from Mindenville to Fort Plain, 7.68 miles; from Fort Hunter to Lock 24, 18.24 miles; from Bridge 55 to Lock 19, Schenectady, and about nine miles west of Cohoes, 9.04 miles. On the Champlain from the Waterford side-cut to Mechanicville, 5.065 miles, and from Fort Edward to Whitehall, 24.06 miles. Most of the work on the Oswego Canal consists in raising dams.

"Annexed to the report is a tabulated statement of the contracts let, giving the names of the contractors, prices, and other information.

"Sufficient notice of letting the contracts was given, and a number of bids received on each, but the bids were not made public when opened, as they should have been. There were delays in awarding the contracts, which are disapproved. In letting the contracts the law was formally complied with, except that contracts were not executed in triplicate.

"The arrangement of the quantity sheets was such that the contracts, although let to the lowest bidders thereon, were in many cases not let to the lowest bidders had their prices been computed upon the work actually done.

"The commission report that Contract No. 8, on the Champlain Canal should not have been awarded, as the bid was unbalanced on its face.

Money Expended.

The amount of money expended up to July 25, 1898, was as follows:

Disinfectants	$6,684.93
Advertising	92,320.70
Superintendent's Inspectors	178,969.43
Engineering	812,000.00
Paid contractors	7,106,722.77
Drafts to contractors unpaid	35,992.37
Superintendent's expenses on contract No. 3, Western Division	86,555.19
To this must be added the 10 per cent. reserved according to the law, and unpaid certificates filed	796,098.36
Total	$8,974,443.75
Balance	25,556.25

"In 1896 the Superintendent advertised thirty-two contracts at a cost of $74,978.50, or an average of $2,343.08 each. The cost of advertising varied from one-third of 1 per cent. on the estimate of one contract, to 23 per cent. of the total amount involved in another. In 1897, by grouping contracts together and cutting down the reading matter, forty-nine contracts were advertised at a cost of $17,343.20, or $353.92 each, and even then the number of papers used was increased from twenty-five to over seventy for each advertisement. The Superintendent had advertised many contracts under special acts at an average cost of $198 each; $150 was sufficient to advertise each contract, and the remainder, $80,170.70 was not properly expended.

Inspectors.

"During 1897 the Superintendent appointed his inspectors from the civil service eligible list. The cost of inspection during five months of closed navigation in 1897 was $38,532.80, while during the seven months of open navigation, when work on the contracts was substantially stopped, it cost $41,514.19. There was no necessity for retaining so large a force of inspectors during the season of open navigation, and part of such money was improperly expended. During 1898 the inspectors, ninety-six in number, were appointed temporarily under permission of the Civil Service Commission without examination. Apparently, competency and fitness were not the only test of their appointment, and proper foresight would have secured an eligible list from which to select them. The cost of inspection during 1898 was $98,922.44.

Engineering Expenses.

"This is divided into preliminary, i. e., that preparatory to letting the contracts, and construction expense.

"The cost of the preliminary survey prior to beginning actual work, was about $272,000. Thereafter the accounts were so kept that preliminary cannot be separated from construction expense. The preliminary survey was necessary. The engineers employed were all appointed under the civil service and competent under proper direction to do the work.

"Of the preliminary expense, $42,391 was was used in obtaining working plans for lift docks at Lockport and $7,000 for plans for special improvement at Cohoes. These improvement were not warranted by the act and the expense for the plans was improper.

"The engineering on construction work was necessarily larger than it would have been on new work, but it was augmented by the complexity of the specifications.

Money Paid Contractors.

"The total amount paid and certified to July 25, 1895, is $7,847,913.50.

"The theory of the law is that the contracts shall be for specific work with prices fixed and quantities varying only to a reasonable extent. The statutory requirement that quantities shall be ascertained and plans and specifications drawn before beginning work is directed to this result, and the preliminary survey was an attempt to attain it. It failed for the following reasons:

First—When it became apparent that the estimates would overrun $9,000,000, the State Engineer began arbitrarily cutting them down by striking out masonry, bridge abutments, waste weirs and round quantities of slope and vertical wall.

Second—The quantities did not represent the work because made before the classification was specified.

Third—Nominal quantities were inserted for the purpose of getting a price to be used or not as occasion might require.

Fourth—Quantities were misstated through carelessness.

Four instances are given, some of which involve serious loss.

Fifth—No study was bestowed on special conditions, and the contracts were let without provision for meeting them.

"For these reasons the law was substantially uncomplied with, the quantities did not represent the work, and the contracts were little more than privileges to do, at fixed prices, such work as the occasion might develop or the State officials direct, and opportunity was afforded for unbalanced bidding.

Excavation.

"The plan of the improvement was to use the material from the prism in building adjacent banks. These specifications were drawn accordingly, but made it unduly expensive to build the bank with material obtained elsewhere.

"On ten contracts on the Middle Division, 18 to 27, inclusive, the banks were raised during open navigation before prism excavation began. Five of the contracts, analyzed with quantities and prices, show an additional cost caused thereby of over $85,000, and the other five are estimated to involve a like additional cost.

"Excavation for building vertical wall on some contracts was estimated by assuming a slope instead of measuring, unless the land failed to stand at the slope, when it was measured for the contractor's benefit. The same space was also paid for as embankment for back filling. Arbitrary assumption as the basis of measurement is also applied to mucking, and a depth of six inches being assumed, the cubic yardage is computed.

"Mucking was the subject of abuse in Rochester, where men sent to contractors with tickets from office holders were set to unnecessary work of this sort.

Earth and Rock Excavation.

"Rock is specified as solid or ledge rock or hard-pan which, in the opinion of the resident engineer cannot be plowed, while soft or rotten rock or hard-pan which, in the opinion of the resident engineer can be plowed, is earth.

"The evidence on the subject of classification on nineteen contracts is analyzed. On many of them a reclassification of material which had been theretofore returned as earth was shown. Specimens from some are described. On two of them the resident engineer was required by the State Engineer to make a rock classification against his own judgment and protest. On most of them the material was loosened with picks and in some actually plowed, but in very few was the prescribed test applied.

"The commission conclude that the engineers have misapprehended the true meaning of the specification on rock classification. The true test is whether material can be loosened more cheaply by plowing or blasting. The resident engineer's "opinion," which seems to determine classification without reference to prescribed tests, can only properly operate in the narrow zone where the relative cheapness of plowing or blasting is a debatable question. The commission conclude that on the Western Division, according to the proper interpretation of the specifications, there was improper classification; on five contracts on the Middle Division a larger proportion of classified material was earth, under the specifications; on ten of the Middle Division contracts the classification was made without regard to the specified test; on the Eastern Division there was improper classification on five contracts. The cost of hard-pan classification, including shale, on the Western Division, is $291,277.

"On Contract No. 5, Western Division, 20,000 yards of rock were found by sounding on the preliminary survey, and omitted from the quantity sheet, 100 cubic yards being entered as a nominal quantity. The contractor got the contract on an unbalanced bid of $3 per yard. The amount already excavated is over 20,000 cubic yards, costing $60,000. The estimated amount remaining is 15,000 yards, so that completed rock excavation on that contract will cost $105,000. This is the result of an unbalanced bid on a nominal quantity. If rock had been properly exhibited the total cost of rock would have been less than $35,000, instead of $105,000.

Embankment.

"Embankment overruns from 729,374 cubic yards, in estimates for contracts let, to 1,782,994 cubic yards, including quantity to complete them. The total cost of embankment is $423,886.

"According to the specifications, all material moved for any purpose is paid for as excavation. If it is used in embankment nothing is paid unless necessarily hauled 1,000 feet, unloaded from scows, or handled twice in back filling around masonry, when embankment price is added to excavation. Surplus material is required to be hauled and placed where the engineer directs, provided the average haul does not exceed 1,000 feet. No provision is made for compensation to contractors if required to haul spoiled material a greater distance. Nevertheless, the State officials have uniformly added embankment price to excavation price for spoiled material if hauled 1,000 feet. In this way, on Contract 8, Eastern Division, embankment price of 80 cents was added to excavation price of 26 cents, and on Contract 1, Middle Division, embankment price of 60 cents was added to excavation price for overhaul of spoiled material. More than half of the total amount of cost of embankment was improperly paid for material overhauled and wasted.

Extra or Additional Work.

"The cost of contract work on June 1 by engineer's certificate was $7,020,204.85. The amount returned as extra work is $824,820.88. The actual amount of extra work is much greater, but in the way the certificates are made out, incapable of ascertainment except by laborious computations from field books. The law requires that any change of plan involving increased cost be agreed to by the Superintendent and State Engineer and submitted to the Canal Board. This has not always been done, but where prices have been found in the quantity sheets which could be used in paying for such work, it has been directed to be done and paid for as under the main contract, without written agreement or submission to the Canal Board. Even where agreements were made, if the class of work found in the quantity sheet was used, the additional work was returned as if under the main contract.

"A much larger proportion of the work than the certificates show was not in the contemplation of the parties nor within the terms of the contract.

"The schedule of prices fixed for extra work agreements compared with prices for like work in regular contracts shows that the interests of the State are not protected in special agreements where there can be no competition.

"The custom has obtained of making allowances for work after it was done on the claim that it was extra work. Usually this has been done by allowing the contractor the labor for such extra work at cost, with 10 per cent. allowance for profit.

"The contract price on Contract No. 4, Middle Division, was $154,471. On May 1 it had cost $581,878.95. This contract required special study before letting, but it was treated as if it had no peculiar features. The contractors were permitted to so prosecute the work as to involve great increase of cost. Within three months the work was practically lost sight of, and carried on under special agreement and the allowance of claims for extras, until it ended in surrendering the work to the control of the Superintendent of Public Works under a force account agreement. This seems to be a case where the contract having been practically nullified, should have been terminated.

"The commission fixes the amount of money improperly expended in the manner pointed out at not less than $1,000,000.

Work Foreign to the Improvement.

"On Contract No. 3, Western Division, elaborate plans were made involving an expense of about $100,000 for the benefit of the milling industry of Lockport. In the City of Syracuse the Superintendent imposed upon the improvement an expense of about $23,810, for reclaiming waste land for a State shop. He also required a ditch to be dug in the same city, costing $7,000. Neither of these had any relation to the improvement. The Superintendent has been active in requiring ordinary repairs, whether involved in the improvement or not. For the most part they were not provided for in the engineer's estimate, and have consumed money which was devoted to another purpose.

Proportion of Work Included in Contracts.

"There has been expended upon the contracts awarded the approximate amount of $7,867,924.36; estimated to complete same, $4,731,600. The estimated amount for the work not yet let is $8,900,000; making a grand total (done and to be done) of $21,499,524.36. These figures do not include administration expenses.

"The cost of the work included in contracts let is 58.5 per cent. of the whole, but as the contracts are not completed, the proportion of the cost of work done to the total cost of the improvement is 36.6 per cent.

Money Needed to Complete Improvement.

"The commission find that the completion of the improvement will cost not to exceed $13,651,000. To this should be added 10 per cent. for engineering and administration. This estimate includes work not contemplated by the $9,000,000 act, viz.: Pneumatic locks at Cohoes and Lockport, and radical changes at Newark and Little Falls, and the restoration of structures which will require rebuilding within ten years. If the recommendation of the commission, that the pneumatic locks at Lockport and Cohoes be omitted, be followed, the estimate will be reduced by the cost of the locks, $2,100,000.

"The estimate of the commission is qualified by the statement of their belief that with proper preparatory survey work and the adoption of the suggestions made by the commission and its engineers, the work can be done from 15 to 20 per cent. less than the estimate, and that if the special suggestions, with respect to changing the location of the canals at certain points, be sanctioned by the Legislature, the cost will be further diminished. The estimate, however, includes nothing for appropriating land for spoils banks and borrow pits.

"The commission express the opinion that doing work which should have been performed under ordinary repairs has consumed not less than a million and a half dollars of the money expended.

"The estimate of the cost of this improvement, made by the State Engineer for the Constitutional Convention, was $11,573,000. It was a little more than a guess, as it was based on no sufficient data. The amount of $9,000,000 fixed in the act following the constitutional amendment seems to have been arrived at upon consultation between the State Engineer and the advocates of the canal improvement, and not based on any definite estimate, but upon a hope that omitting all work not absolutely necessary, it might suffice. The great cost of the suggested improvements at Lockport, Cohoes, Newark, and Little Falls was not considered.

Matters of General Interest.

"The commission call attention to the following subjects and make the following recommendations:

"First.—That the duties of the State Engineer and Surveyor are too numerous and onerous for the force allowed the department.

"Second.—That there is a dual system in the management of canal improvement, the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor each being intrusted with powers and functions so interwoven that it is difficult to fix responsibility in case of negligence or wrongdoing; and that such system interferes with the proper execution of the work, and is productive of conflicting directions from the two departments. The recommendation is made that the sole responsibility be vested in either one department or the other.

"Third—That the improvement be continued in such manner that the work will proceed without interruption to completion, and that it be accompanied by a more accurate study of the conditions and revision of the specifications upon the lines pointed out by the engineers of the commission, Mr. Cooley and Mr. North.

"Fourth—That individuals are permitted to use canal water for power purposes without compensation. They recommend that no water be taken which may be necessary for navigation, and that where there is a surplus that it be not taken without compensation.

"Fifth—That lands owned by the State along the canal are encroached upon by private individuals, who occupy the same without compensation to the State, in such a way that their encroaching buildings become an expense to the State in improving the canal and in supporting the banks to sustain their weight, and in occasioning breaks.

"Sixth—That many sewers empty into the canal in cities, and they recommend that this practice should be put a stop to entirely.

"Seventh—They call attention to the suggestions made by the commission's engineers.

"Eighth—They recommend that the proposed pneumatic locks at Lockport and Cohoes be not adopted at present, but that such a lock be installed at Newark, where the conditions favor the experiment.

"Ninth—That the realignment of the canal at Newark, suggested by the State Engineer, be authorized.

"Tenth—That the plan suggested by the commission's engineers of abandoning the canal near Crescent and building a new canal to the Waterford side-cut, there to enter the Hudson River, thus dispensing with the sixteen locks at Cohoes, and if advisable the present canal below Crescent, receive careful consideration after the work of deepening the canal is completed.

"Eleventh—That the plan of dropping out a lock at Little Falls, suggested by the State Engineer, be not at present applied. That at this point only such deepening be done as can be advantageously, and the locks not improved for the present. After the plan of improvement is nearing completion experience and further study of the question will show what is best to be done.

Advantages of Improvement.

"The commission earnestly calls attention to the advantages of the improvement, pointing out that the work already done has greatly facilitated the movement of canalboats, and urges that the improvement of the canal upon the lines contemplated be continued to completion, with such changes as they have suggested or as are deemed wise by the Legislature, and that the expense ought not to be regarded in determining this question.

"That the entire cost of the construction, enlargement, and maintenance of the canal up to 1885 was $102,345,123, but the State has received from tolls $134,648,900, so that the canals have overpaid the entire cost of their construction, maintenance, and repairs up to Oct. 1, 1885, by $32,303,777, and their entire expense, including the $9,000,000, has not reached this sum by several million dollars.

"Attention is called to certain portions of the canal, especially one part of the Champlain Canal, where the pending improvement should be pushed to completion under special legislative appropriation, and the commission recommends that appropriations be promptly made sufficient to preserve the incomplete work, and prevent great loss to the State during the time which must intervene before the question of the appropriation for continuing the improvement can be submitted to the people."

THE CANAL SYSTEM WRONG.

So Says Darwin R. James, a Member of the Commission.

Darwin R. James, a member of the Canal Investigating Committee, was seen last night in reference to the commission's report. Mr. James said:

"The system whereby the work on canals is done can really be called a dual system. There are two departments, the Engineer's Department and the Department of Public Works. These departments really shield one another, and, in my estimation, one is entirely sufficient. While the Department of Public Works depends on the engineers' reports, which go through three or four hands before reaching Chief Engineer Adams, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge can veto if he sees fit. I consider Aldridge and Adams both thoroughly honest men, but I fear that Mr. Adams is weak and not entirely competent to fill such an important position.

"It looks to me as if the law was enacted to make offices. The system, which is hoary with age, is totally wrong, and the plan is intricate and bad. A contractor can make money nearly every time that he becomes a friend of some assistant engineer. All this system works in favor of the contractors. I lay the whole blame to politics and to the system. The idea that the public seems to have that all the officers are Republicans is wrong. With the exception of the two chiefs of departments, the other men are appointed through civil service examinations. This includes all department engineers and inspectors. The commission did not take any one man as evidence in the investigation, but looked for general evidence. We were instructed to inspect the work done, and to make recommendations for the future, at which task we have spent more than four and a half months."

ILLICIT WHISKY SEIZED.

Supposed Important Arrests Made by Internal Revenue Agent Williams.

Col. Williams, the Chief Internal Revenue Agent of this district, has had agents watching a vinegar factory in Brooklyn and a yeast manufactory in Manhattan, for the purpose of securing evidence of the manufacture of illicit whisky. This work resulted in the arrest on Wednesday of three men, the seizure of twenty-seven barrels of illicit whisky, and the closing up of the yeast manufacturing plant. Col. Williams considers this a very important case.

The whisky, it is alleged by the Internal Revenue officers, was made at the Brooklyn Malt Vinegar Works, 227 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, where the yeast sold by the concern in this city was also made. It has been the custom to ship the whisky to this brought on two-horse trucks, twenty to twenty-five barrels at a time, and usually two loads were delivered every day. The plant in this borough is situated at 318 Henry Street, and is known as the Manhattan Yeast Company. The liquor was distributed in small lots to dealers, principally small saloons on the East Side.

The men arrested were Charles Ritskey of 256 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, who is said to be one of the Directors of the concern, and Abraham Weinstein and Maurice Braun, two drivers. United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held Ritskey in $5,000 bail and the others in $500 each.

Erastus Hayes, the Treasurer of the vinegar company, whose address is given as 316 Henry Street, visited the Federal Building later in the afternoon, and surrendered himself to Commissioner Shields. Mr. Hayes was accompanied by his counsel, Charles H. Lovett, in whose custody he was paroled until 12 o'clock to-day, to enable him to procure bail. He said that the only business he knew of conducted by the vinegar company was the manufacture of vinegar and yeast, which was sold to the Manhattan Yeast Company. He said that he knew nothing of the manufacture or sale of illicit whisky.

WRECK AT SOUTH NORWALK.

One Man Killed and Several Injured in a Collision.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 4.—West-bound way passenger train No. 59, leaving New Haven at 3 P. M. and due in this city at 4:07, collided head-on this afternoon with a switching freight train from the Danbury Division, on the Washington Street Bridge. One man, Isaac Davis, a freight brakeman, was killed. The engineers and firemen on both trains were more or less injured, and the passengers suffered a severe jolting.

A woman, who refused to give her name, received a slight wound on the forehead. It is believed she is a member of the family of Col. George B. Canford of New York.

The wildest rumors prevailed, and it was reported that the loss of life was appalling. The physicians of the city were speedily summoned, but their services were not greatly needed. The two locomotives are wrecked and several cars are derailed. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

Boy Killed by Brooklyn Trolley.

August Schlints, a six-year-old boy, of 764 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, was struck by a south-bound Nassau car in front of his home about 10 o'clock last night, and was so seriously injured that he died a few hours later. He was playing on the tracks. Omri Wilkinson of 759 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

MANY WAR TAX RULINGS

Stamps Must Be Affixed to Steam Vessel Supervisors' Certificates, but Not Money Orders.

THE SUGAR REFINER'S TAX

Many of the Beet and Cane Sugar Mills of the West and South Declared Exempt from the War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Dumont, Supervisor General of Steam Vessels, has issued a circular in which he announces that under the new war revenue act a 10-cent stamp must be affixed to the following-named certificates and copies thereof required by law:

Supervising Inspectors' permit to towing steamer to carry persons other than crew.
Supervising Inspectors' permit exempting river steamers from carrying metallic lifeboats.
Certificate of license to carry gunpowder.
Certificate permitting steamers to go to another port for repairs.
Certificate of license to carry excursion party.
Certificate of license permitting the carrying of petroleum on passenger steamers.
Certificate of Supervising Inspectors as to safety of using petroleum as fuel on steamers.
Certificate of Supervising Inspectors as to safety of boilers not built of riveted iron or steel plates.

Original certificates of Inspectors of steam vessels, issued to chief officers of customs for file, do not require a stamp.

The revenue act which took effect July 1 prescribed a Government tax of 2 cents on each United States postal money order. Instructions were issued in advance to all money order Post Offices that this tax was to be collected not by affixing stamps to the orders, but by charging 2 cents to the buyers of money orders in addition to the regular fee.

This 2 cents is to be accounted for separately by Postmasters to the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the gross amount of the collections, estimated at $500,000 per annum, will be transferred from the postal revenue to the internal revenue fund quarterly by the Auditor.

In spite of the plain instructions sent out, money orders are now coming into the Auditor's office with revenue stamps affixed. Some of them have evidently been affixed and canceled by Postmasters, others by purchasers of money orders, still others, and most numerously, by payees when they receipt for the money.

All this is double payment of tax, for the selling Postmaster will in every case be required to account for 2 cents on each order sold. No revenue stamps are in any case to be attached to United States postal money orders.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered a decision in which he holds in effect that persons engaged in manufacturing sugar from cane or beets, and who do not buy and refine other sugars, are not subject to the tax imposed by the new war revenue act. This act provides as follows:

That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for the transporting of oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of $250,000.

The contention of the Commissioner is that the law applies only to persons engaged in refining raw sugars, as distinguished from those who produce the raw or unrefined sugar from cane or beets. Under this ruling practically all of the beet sugar mills of the West and the cane mills of the South are exempt from the tax. Of this latter class there are said to be over 700 in the State of Louisiana alone. The decision was rendered upon the application of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, which asked for a ruling upon this point.

SOME WAR TAX QUESTIONS.

Several of Them Explicitly Answered by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott.

Fully one-half of the persons who visit the internal revenue offices in this city nowadays are in quest of information concerning the practical application of the different provisions of the war revenue law. The other half of the visitors are in quest of adhesive tax stamps, of which there are now an apparent abundance of all denominations.

Collector C. H. Treat of the Second District was authorized yesterday by Commissioner Scott to answer a series of questions propounded by W. R. Spooner, a lawyer of this city. Following are the questions and answers:

1. Is a 50-cent stamp required on bonds for costs or appeal in matters of litigation in the court? Ans.—Such bonds are not required to be stamped.
2. Do notarial acknowledgments to deeds, mortgages, or other instruments require to be stamped? Ans.—They do not if the deed or other instrument is required to be stamped.
3. Do contracts for sale or assignment of a bid on auction sale of realty require tax stamps? Ans.—If the contract or sale does not vest any title, and is merely a memorandum of purchase, it does not require to be stamped.

In reply to a question from a manufacturer of sparkling wines, as to whether such wines must be samped when first transferred to the bottle, Commissioner Scott ruled: "In case of genuine sparkling wines put up in bottles and undergoing a natural process of development, during which they require considerable manipulation before arriving at a finished state, the stamping of the bottle may be postponed until such time as the wine arrives at a marketable condition. This ruling applies only to genuine sparkling wines, while contained in the vaults or cellars or other appropriate place in which the wines are treated, and the process of manufacture continues. As soon as the wines are in marketable condition the liability to tax at once attaches, and the stamp must be affixed." The Commissioner adds that this ruling does not apply to wine in bins for aging purposes only.

A dealer in leaf tobacco asks about the special tax, and is informed by Commissioner Scott that "Every person is regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is, for himself or on commission, to sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale leaf tobacco, and such person is required to pay special tax according to the quantity of tobacco sold."

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

What Companies Come Within the Exemption Provided by Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision on the liability of co-operative and mutual insurance companies to tax under the war revenue act. After quoting that part of the act applicable to the case, the Commissioner says that it is clear from the language now that the exemptions made are not intended to apply to life insurance companies, although organized and conducted on the mutual plan, unless such companies are "fraternal," "beneficiary," or "purely local" in their character.

In the case of the particular company under consideration, it is stated that it is purely co-operative or mutual, issues no stock, and has no stockholders. All of the profits or surplus assets go to its members in the way of dividends, reductions of premiums, or additions to policies in case of death. In this connection, the Commissioner in his letter says:

"The term 'fraternal or beneficiary,' as used in connection with life insurance companies, would seem to have no application to the company you represent; and, admitting it to be a purely co-operative association, as claimed, its business, it appears, is not confined to any particular locality, nor conducted exclusively for the benefit of its members without profit.

"Upon examination of the form of policy submitted by you, I also find that the premiums charged are at certain fixed rates, and payable at stipulated times, as in the case of ordinary life insurance; and not according to the assessment plan usually adopted by co-operative insurance companies. From the examination made, I am clearly of the opinion that the policies issued by your company do not come within the exemption referred to."

District Attorney Pettit Sworn In.

George H. Pettit, recently appointed United States District Attorney by President McKinley, was sworn in yesterday morning in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, before Judge Thomas. He has retained, at least temporarily, Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy.

SAVINGS BANKS' BIG GAINS.

State Institutions Show an Increase in Resources of Nearly $20,000,000 in Six Months.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The statements of savings banks in New York State made to the State Superintendent of Banking of their condition on July 1 last show a gain in resources in six months of nearly $20,000,000. The surplus in the aggregate is $800,000 less than on Jan. 1, and the interest credited and paid for the year ended June 30, 1898, was nearly $1,000,000 less than for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897. The open accounts increased by $18,000. There were received in deposits $18,000,000 more than was withdrawn during the twelve months ended June 30, 1898, while for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by $21,900,000. It may be just as well to state here that the reports made every six months are for the preceding twelve months, so that there are virtually two annual reports each year.

The July statement shows that the deposits were greater by $6,300,000 for the year ended June 30 than for the year ended Dec. 31, and the amounts withdrawn $10,000,000 greater during the year closing June 30. From the statements rendered the following summaries by counties are prepared:

County.	Total Resources.	Amount Due Depositors.	Surplus.	Open Accounts.	Amount deposited during the yr. 1897, not including int. credited for that period.	Amount withdrawn during year 1897.	Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1898.
Albany	$51,523,852	$47,012,889	$4,428,780	74,727	$18,333,257	$10,744,047	$1,697,106
Broome	2,936,551	2,708,885	227,666	15,680	1,419,121	1,212,521	70,460
Cayuga	4,623,973	4,118,511	505,462	14,622	2,097,691	1,688,687	124,394
Chemung	48,491	45,522	2,942	917	43,677	56,545	1,071
Columbia	2,734,128	2,411,291	322,837	7,000	618,560	606,623	77,884
Cortland	1,524,129	1,433,054	91,075	6,032	688,207	536,487	48,572
Dutchess	12,961,649	11,612,337	1,334,514	27,882	2,410,141	2,146,477	423,572
Erie	44,561,734	38,949,183	5,612,550	91,236	14,688,555	12,869,488	1,414,805
Fulton	64,250	57,479	6,477	524	18,118	33,299	1,847
Greene	1,440,707	1,224,807	195,899	3,805	347,361	304,873	40,333
Jefferson	3,267,131	2,965,430	301,701	13,188	1,265,155	923,122	97,680
Kings	144,577,171	126,001,695	18,532,998	299,152	34,975,500	33,397,502	4,459,900
Madison	1,054,610	938,915	112,406	4,031	322,422	296,719	30,528
Monroe	36,283,151	32,524,280	3,653,225	68,003	11,545,310	10,602,617	1,215,382
Montgomery	1,183,213	1,124,831	58,382	5,788	626,037	451,972	30,967
New York	486,871,248	425,604,043	55,262,071	928,868	109,212,163	103,182,421	14,586,064
Niagara	1,977,723	1,819,021	158,324	6,109	1,303,853	1,081,304	61,384
Oneida	10,725,968	8,902,135	1,787,797	27,765	2,630,120	2,272,312	280,826
Onondaga	25,874,346	23,487,570	2,371,633	57,575	9,712,660	8,127,626	838,166
Orange	11,235,063	9,780,799	1,454,250	27,427	2,203,377	1,993,596	349,495
Oswego	3,447,675	3,155,681	291,994	10,033	1,432,995	1,379,657	102,878
Putnam	342,862	306,536	36,326	1,239	77,416	70,425	9,684
Queens	4,651,481	4,127,406	524,025	17,460	1,692,371	1,395,047	142,777
Rensselaer	8,422,104	7,031,398	1,332,714	17,766	1,639,636	1,547,965	227,536
Richmond	1,560,706	1,403,483	156,852	6,497	731,844	640,201	43,923
Schenectady	2,211,311	2,071,556	139,755	8,171	808,597	640,881	65,083
Seneca	263,728	249,684	14,043	1,457	138,673	105,539	6,858
Suffolk	5,939,996	5,231,309	708,687	12,608	248,703	1,012,754	192,222
Tompkins	1,473,277	1,261,426	211,651	6,012	652,971	565,669	34,278
Ulster	7,732,838	7,065,249	667,577	20,633	1,893,732	1,818,523	236,976
Westchester	13,732,653	12,566,062	1,166,591	41,224	4,102,489	3,684,323	438,062
T't'l July 1.	$889,250,317	$787,212,475	$101,671,213	1,823,631	$223,880,722	$205,889,933	$27,350,719
T't'l Jan. 1.	869,751,244	766,684,916	102,426,162	1,805,280	217,565,059	195,603,240	26,551,732

THE GERMAN ARMY.

A Law to Proportion Its Growth to Increase of Population.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, July 20.—Rumor has it that the Government is planning a fresh army bill, providing for a considerable increase in the infantry, artillery, and pioneers. It is also proposed to fix the proportion between the peace effective and the population so that the army would be added to quinquennially, the increase being based on the most recent census figures. The census in Germany, as is known, is taken every five years.

The peace effective at present is 557,093 men, or more than 1 per cent. of the population. The number of recruits enlisted last year was 265,800. The surplus of men who, although liable and able to serve, were not enlisted, was 9,800, and the number of those enrolled on the lists of the Ersatz Reserve and the first Ban of the Landsturm, 188,470. This last category is of men whose insignificant physical defects would not prevent their doing service in war. In France, where recruiting conditions are less rigorous, these would be enlisted into the standing army. These figures of last year show what enormous reserves the German Army commands, and it would not be far wrong to estimate its war effective at four and a half million men.

A new army bill would be a very dangerous test of power in the new Reichstag. There is no doubt that the Socialists, Radicals, and Democrats would reject it "a limine," and that within the Centre Party also a section would be against it. Much depends on how strong that section would be. The military question appears to have again become the dark cloud on the political horizon in Germany.

Mills House No. 2 Open.

Mills House, No. 2, at Rivington and Chrystie Streets, was opened for business at 9 A. M. yesterday, and from that hour there was a steady stream of applicants for rooms. Some of the men who applied were told that the house would not be opened for transients until evening, and that only those who wished to engage rooms permanently would be received before that hour. This, however, was only a gentle way of turning away men whose appearance was not regarded favorably, for the ordinary lodging house "bum" is not entertained by Mr. Mills at his hotels. Mr. Day, the manager of the new house, said that from the way business had started out he had no doubt that every one of the 600 rooms would be taken by nightfall. One of the first men to engage a room was a soldier on furlough. Most of those who engaged rooms were much more intelligent in appearance than the average shopkeeper even in that locality.

Counterfeit Bills in Circulation.

Several special men of the East Fifth Street Police Station are searching the east side for a counterfeiting plant. They began their search following the arrest of Mrs. Lena Algios, thirty-five years old, and her thirteen-year-old daughter, of 423 East Twelfth Street, who a few days ago passed several counterfeit bills in the candy store of Louis Catranis, at 199 First Avenue. The police say that the bills are crude imitations of Treasury notes of the series of 1891, and that the plates from which they were printed look, from the notes, as though they were chopped out with an axe. It is feared many of the notes have been circulated on the east side.

Cloakmakers Going Back to Work.

From the present indications it looks as if the strike which has been going on between the cloakmakers and the manufacturers will soon be adjusted satisfactorily to both parties. Several hundred of the strikers returned to work yesterday, having agreed on individual terms. Fifteen of the leading manufacturers have received from the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers new price lists, which it is thought they will accede to. If granted, 4,000 men will return to work within the next few days. The new price list is a restoration of the old schedule before the cut made by the manufacturers.

Trans-Missouri Passenger Association

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—General Passenger Agents of the Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Elkhorn, Santa Fé, Rock Island, Rio Grande Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and Oregon Short Line Railways met here to-day and appointed a committee to draw up an agreement for the organization of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association. The new association will control east-bound traffic originating West of the Missouri River and will work in conjunction with the Western Passenger Association.

The Sedalia Bank Robbery.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 4.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of Commerce issued a statement to the public to-night in which they announce that the robbers who sneaked into the bank's vault Monday last secured $10,000 in currency. The money was in one package of $1,000 and eighteen packages of $500. This statement was issued to quiet reports intimating the amount of the robbery, which was much greater. The Directors state the loss will be made good by the stockholders if the stolen money cannot be recovered. The bank is capitalized for $100,000.

Letter Carriers' Picnic and Games.

The annual picnic and games of the New York Letter Carriers' Association, which takes place on Saturday afternoon and evening, Aug. 6, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, promises to be the most successful ever held in the history of this organization. There will be a concert by the New York Letter Carriers' Band, and an exhibition drill by the New York Letter Carriers' Fife and Drum Corps of forty pieces. The athletic games will start at 3:30 P. M. In the evening a vaudeville entertainment will take place, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Post-Graduate Medical School.

The seventeenth annual announcement of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, University of the State of New York, has just been issued. It shows that 523 practitioners of medicine have attended its courses during the year of 1897-8. They came from many States of the Union and the Dominion of Canada. There were 10 physicians from foreign countries, 2 of these being from India and 1 from Japan. Only 96 were from the State of New York.

Not After Transatlantic Lines.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Charles Henry Wilson, Member of Parliament for West Hull, the wealthy shipowner and head of the Wilson Line, asserts that there is no foundation for the report that his firm is promoting a combination of the transatlantic steamship lines.

ROUND THE WORLD CYCLERS.

McIlraith and His Wife of Chicago at Vienna—An Austrian Globe Trotter.

From The London News.

VIENNA, July 21.—Sigmund Bachmann, a Vienna cyclist, returns here to-morrow, after two years' absence, having won a bet of 10,000 florins that he would cycle round the globe in two years. On Sept. 17, 1896, he left Vienna on his wheel, and went through Germany and France on his way to Bordeaux, where he took passage to England. He then cycled from the coast to London and Liverpool, took steamer to New York, cycled to Chicago, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, crossed the Pacific, rode from Sydney to Melbourne, then passed by way of Ceylon to India, where he visited Madras, Calcutta, and Allahabad. A native wounded him in the arm with a lance, but this was the only danger he encountered. He returned home by Africa and Italy, and yesterday arrived in Budapest on his wheel. He cycled 24,000 kilometers in all, but declares that the hardest piece of work was crossing the American Continent.

Another cyclist who has been round the world, Dr. McIlraith, correspondent of the Inter Ocean, has already arrived in Vienna with his wife. In 1895 he had orders to trace the doings and the remains of the cyclist Lens, who was murdered in Armenia. He left Chicago on the 10th of April in that year with his wife. They cycled through Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, sailed from San Francisco to Japan, then after crossing the Mikado's dominions took passage from Yokohama to Hongkong. They cycled from Hongkong to Shanghai, and along the Yang-tse Valley to Upper Burmah, which they reached in September, 1896. Mrs. McIlraith was the first lady on a cycle to visit the interior of China, but of 4,700 miles, only 1,000 could be ridden. The rest had to be done on foot. Both suffered much from rain and snow, as well as from heat. After visiting Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, and Karachi, they reached Persia, and lost their way at the foot of the Kurheed Mountain in December, 1897. They spent a night in deep snow, and in the morning Mrs. McIlraith's feet were so frostbitten that the doctor had to amputate two toes and take her to Teheran in a cart. In March she was quite recovered, and they continued their journey through Russia, Armenia, Turkey, Roumania, and Hungary. Each carried thirty-five pounds on the cycle, including tools, medicine box, and medical instruments. They have up to the present covered 25,000 miles in three years and three months. They will now continue their journey to Munich, Paris, London, New York, and Chicago. They do not ride for a wager, and are not paid for the excursion, but they send weekly letters to the Inter Ocean, which publishes it on Sundays. Dr. McIlraith's cycle and his wife's are on show in a window on the Kohlmarkt while they remain in Vienna.

THE DUCKS NEVER CAME BACK.

But One of the Flock Did Not Join in Their Flight.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

John Gleason of Carver County has a brood of eight young pintails hatched under a domestic duck last month. This makes the third time he has tried the experiment, with varying success. Mr. Gleason now points with pride at a vain old mallard drake whose coat of iridescent grandeur is quite the most gorgeous bit of coloring anywhere about the place, though he is compelled at certain seasons of the year to divide honors with a bedizened and fearfully noisy peacock of aristocratic lineage and the proverbial pride of his high-headed race.

This mallard is the only remaining specimen of a brood of twelve hatched by a domestic duck of the Gleason yard. Early in life he formed an attachment for a speckled tame duck, and this romantic devotion of his has, at least Gleason says so, prevented his leaving for those far southern feeding grounds which long since lured away the others of his family. The gayly decorated drake and his dull speckly consort waddle about in seeming contentment, though Mrs. Gleason declares that at times there is an air of sadness about the mallard, suggesting possible regret for the pleasures that might have been his.

The remainder of the brood took flight all in a bunch one Sunday morning three seasons ago. A flock of southing mallards passed over, flying so high as to be almost invisible. The leader of the bunch managed to make himself heard and understood, however, for Gleason's birds lit out as though they couldn't wait a minute. The mallard drake with the speckled incumbrance hesitated between domestic bliss and an unincumbered career. While he hesitated his brothers and sisters became mere specks in the distance. He has never seemed to care anything for aerial travel since that. In fact, he is now so disgracefully fat that it is an open question whether he could support his own weight for any considerable distance.

There are a score or two of hybrids in the Gleason barnyard as a result of the mallard's stay. Mr. Gleason says they are better-flavored fowl for food purposes than the ordinary domestic bird. Once in a great while, during the Spring and Fall flights of water fowl, a few of the hybrids take wing and are seen no more. To prevent this the birds now in hand have had their wings clipped, with the exception of the old mallard. Gleason trusts him implicitly.

This Spring, while cutting slough grass near a creek that traverses the farm, Mr. Gleason came upon a pintail's nest full of eggs. He confiscated the collection, set them under a domestic duck, and now has a brood of the liveliest youngsters that ever came out of egg shells. They are as much trouble to their step-mother as a picnic party is to the Sunday School Superintendent. She follows them into the water and tries to keep them in sight, but is evidently worried at the extraordinary swiftness with which they dart in and out among the tall rushes and tangled growths of the shore line.

Last year The Journal mentioned Mr. Gleason's attempts to domesticate quail. He has abandoned the attempt after repeated experiments. Several times he has had broods of quail as tame as any domestic fowl, but there invariably comes a time when the little chaps strike for their native underbrush without warning and never reappear.

Indians Oppose Allotment.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Aug. 4.—The Indians are in an ugly mood over the open avowal of Chief Mayes in his message to the Indian Council favoring allotment. Full-bloods are sullen, and threaten the lives of progressive Indians if they vote on a measure favoring the acceptance of the Curtis bill. They say they will leave the country, and before going will give evidence of their opposition to the white people's invasion of their land.

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THE SITUATION IN SANTIAGO.

The statement of the officers of Gen. SHAFTER's army at Santiago and the letter of Col. ROOSEVELT, with the telegram of Gen. AMES to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are among the most remarkable documents in the military history of any modern nation. The situation they describe was in some degree matched by that of the English Army in the Crimea, but not completely, nor was there at any time in that war a crisis which those immediately in command regarded as so critical or demanding such instant action.

Three Major Generals, four Brigadier Generals, and a Colonel commanding a brigade—that is, all the general officers of the troops actually at Santiago—unite in declaring to Gen. SHAFTER: "This army must be moved at once or perish." Gen. AMES, in his dispatch to the Navy Department, says: "This army is incapable, because of sickness, of marching anywhere except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once." Col. ROOSEVELT of the Second Cavalry Brigade says: "In this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic, like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickly season, August and the beginning of September." And he concludes: "I write only because I cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely, and who have endured extreme hardship and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving, so far as in me lies, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved."

On the information thus set forth, it is reported this morning that 7,000 of Gen. SHAFTER's troops will be brought away from Santiago "immediately," transports for that number being available there, and that all who "can be spared" will follow as soon as possible. It is none too soon to begin; in the light of the official declarations of the officers there it is much too late, for three-fourths of the force will still remain, and with our knowledge of the incapacity of the transportation service in the War Department we cannot hope that they will be moved in a long time, during which many valuable lives will be lost or ruined.

What will most deeply affect the public mind is the suddenness with which the knowledge of this situation is brought to it. It is a month since fighting ceased in Santiago. It is nearly three weeks since the formal surrender of the city and the Spanish forces took place. The Government is in telegraphic communication with Gen. SHAFTER's headquarters. The usual and regular system of the army requires prompt and continuous and detailed reports on the health of troops, and there is a special force of trained officers whose duty it is to study these reports, and to have constantly in their minds an adequate and accurate picture of the general conditions, and to suggest the measures necessary to preserve or restore proper conditions. Malarial fever is not a novel or obscure disease, until all its officers unite in saying and the treatment it requires are as well known as anything in the science of medicine. Yet here is an army of some twenty thousand men or more which has been steadily weakened by this disease, until all its officers unite in saying that it "must be moved at once or perish." And this statement is drawn out in response to a cable order from the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, to move the army into the interior—a measure which they agree would be utterly inadequate and probably very dangerous.

This is all very serious. It may prove to be disastrous. It cannot lightly be passed over. If the responsibility be not clearly fixed, it will inevitably rest on the whole Administration, and it will be very great.

THE CANAL SCANDAL.

The canal report is a revelation of blunders, incapacity, and great waste of public money, some of it dishonest. The report is too long, it wanders unguided over too much ground, it mumbles feebly where it should have spoken words of sharp and specific condemnation, and it does not present clearly in any one place the conclusions of the Commissioners of Investigation, but scatters them throughout the document. Yet it is a report that convicts GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works, and CAMPBELL W. ADAMS, State Engineer and Surveyor, of official neglect and wrongdoing, for which they should speedily be put on trial, and it convicts and condemns FRANK S. BLACK, Governor of New York, of failure and incapacity, since the waste and the frauds now exposed have occurred during his administration. Back of all these, and responsible for them all, is the Republican Party machine, THOMAS C. PLATT, owner and operator, to the vices and corruption of which the loss of public money and the threatened ruin of the canals is directly due. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE is the very type and fine flower of a Platt machine man. Appointed by Gov. MORTON at PLATT's command, he has administered his important office on a purely political and partisan basis, using public places and the public funds without scruple to strengthen the Republican Party. ALDRIDGE is the man the investigating commission holds chiefly responsible for the reckless squandering of money in the canal work. State Engineer and Surveyor ADAMS was an up-the-State engineer perfectly unknown to the profession and inexperienced in large work. PLATT found him and nominated him in 1895. The blunders, deceptions, wastes, and frauds in the nine-million-dollar canal improvement have gone under the nose of ADAMS. Next to ALDRIDGE he is held responsible by the report. The Governor has very properly instructed the Attorney General to examine the testimony and report to determine whether court proceedings should be instituted against these men. But who will try the Governor? He is tarred with the same stick. And who will haul PLATT before the Grand Jury as the accomplice before the fact?

Briefly, the exhibit of the report is this: When the Constitutional Convention, in 1894, asked to be informed as to the cost of deepening the canals, State Engineer ADAMS furnished an estimate of $11,573,000. In the act authorizing the bond issue this was cut down to $9,000,000, the Engineer believing that by omitting all work not absolutely necessary this sum could be made to suffice. Early in 1896 it was discovered, as ALDRIDGE and ADAMS have confessed, that several more millions would be required, but they concealed their discovery nearly two years, finally publishing a statement in December last, informing the amazed public that at least $7,000,000 more would be required. There has been expended on contracts $7,867,924, and it will require $4,731,600 to complete the work under these contracts, and $8,900,000 on contracts not yet let, to complete the work, making a total of $21,499,524 for an improvement that Engineer ADAMS undertook to carry out for $9,000,000. Only 65 miles of work have been completed. Some progress has been made on 244 miles, and there are 144 miles of work for which no contracts have been let. The money thus far expended, $7,867,924, is completely thrown away should the people of the State, disgusted by this Republican incompetence and knavery, refuse to appropriate the $13,631,600 required to complete the improvement.

The specific acts of fraud or wastefulness through improper contracts reported on by the commission have, in its judgment, cost the State $1,000,000. A further sum of $1,500,000 has been improperly expended out of the improvement fund upon work that should have been performed as ordinary repairs. The million dollars lost through improvident contracts is gone forever. Of course somebody must be held to legal or criminal accountability for this great sum. It must be determined, so far as a court trial will reveal the facts, whether the faulty contracts were due to incompetence or to guilty collusion in the offices of the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works. If there was stealing and a "divvy," the people want to know it. If any attempt is made to prevent a judicial inquiry and to hush up the scandal, they will conclude at once that there was stealing and that public officers of the State got their share of the booty. ALDRIDGE's abuse of canal patronage is exposed in the report, the fact being mentioned that in Rochester "men sent to contractors with tickets were set to unnecessary work." But the trail of ALDRIDGE and Republican machine politics for pelf is over the entire job. It reeks.

The chief anxiety in the Republican camp will now be, not to bring the criminals to justice, but to avert from the party the consequences of this ugly scandal. Gov. BLACK might with as much reason hope to evade responsibility for PAYN as the Republican Party to escape the political consequences of malfeasances that are the inevitable result of its policy of putting into places of high trust men without conscience or scruple. The canal scandal will not down. It is too big and too serious. It is an act of incredible hardihood for a party to appeal to the voters to continue in office the very men who are responsible for these blunders and the waste and loss. Yet Gov. BLACK is serenely confident of a renomination. "BLACK and thirteen millions more for ALDRIDGE and ADAMS" is likely to be the Republican ticket and platform.

It all rests with the people. It is a year when union, wisdom, and good candidates are of the highest importance to the Democratic Party.

BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

The efforts of the German Emperor to annex the reputation of BISMARCK as part of his own political capital are really pathetic. They seem to indicate a consciousness on the Kaiser's part of the need of whatever support he can derive from a posthumous friendship for the founder of the German Empire. Or, rather, they seem to indicate a desire to propitiate the admirers and followers of BISMARCK, whose admirers comprise, indeed, the whole population of the empire.

It is true that BISMARCK himself took every precaution against such a use of his fame. The very epitaph in which he described himself as "the faithful servant of Kaiser WILHELM I." was evidently meant to be exclusive. Nor is there any doubt that the Bismarck family has fulfilled the wishes of its late head in repelling the Kaiser's effusive attentions. It is not often that a German subject gets a chance to snub his Emperor in a safe and legitimate way. That opportunity has fallen to Count HERBERT BISMARCK. No doubt it has been a pleasure to him to embrace it, but it has also been a filial duty. The imperial proposition to bury BISMARCK with the Kings of Prussia was disposed of by the statement of BISMARCK's own wish, and the imperial journals must content themselves with sneering at the taste of a great man who chose to be buried in a potato field and within sight and sound of a railroad.

The Emperor is not, however, to be deterred by snubs, and yesterday he took possession of BISMARCK's memory, almost literally with force and arms, by a special memorial service with military accessories. This will hardly effect his purpose. He has already been reminded by the family, and he is likely to be reminded by a large part of the German people, that the obsequies of BISMARCK, to use the expressive American phrase, are "none of his funeral."

WHY DOES SECRETARY ALGER STAY?

Why should Gen. ALGER continue to be Secretary of War? We have given some evidence to show the grade of esteem in which he is held throughout the army. The feeling about him—that is to say, against him—is virtually unanimous. Of course we cannot publish the opinions of those who are not at liberty to give their opinions publicly upon the conduct of their official superiors, and, expert testimony, to be of value, must be accompanied by the names of the witnesses. Secretary ALGER does not take this view. He has given out for publication a letter which he says was written to him, describing him as "a head of great executive ability." We have his word for it that the writer of this letter is competent to judge.

This is the only testimony favorable to the Secretary that he has thus far been able to adduce. It would be interesting to know whether he can adduce any others. Is there one officer in the United States whose opinion commands any weight who is willing to put his name to the assertion that Gen. ALGER has been a good, or decent, or even tolerable, Secretary of War? Evidence of his personal interjection of politics, of a particularly noisome kind, into the business of the War Department continues to accumulate. New evidence of bungling and blundering in every one of the staff corps which are bureaus in his department comes to light every day. When it is not one staff corps, but all; when it is the Commissary Department and the Quartermaster's Department and the Ordnance Department and now the Medical Department that are exhibited as all inefficient together, who can doubt that the radical inefficiency, the fountain and origin of evils, is in the common head of all these departments; the head, as he calls himself, "of great executive ability."

Perhaps the most exasperating fact about Secretary ALGER is this habit he has of throwing a fresh bouquet to himself whenever a new revelation of his incapacity comes to light. When it appears that no proper provision is made for clothing or feeding or equipping or moving or medically attending our troops, the man responsible for these disgraceful failures shrugs his shoulders and tells us that "war is war." He is like HORACE's miser:

"Populus me sibilat ac mihi plaudo."

Whether the Secretary, like the miser, also consoles himself under popular execration by counting his money we do not undertake to say, though Gen. ALGER is a lively man of business. It is not his fault that he is an incurably small politician, but it is his fault that, being what he is, he assumes a place which in these times requires a very different man to fill it. Why he should stay there is a question. But the main question is, why he should be permitted to stay there.

TRUST COMPANIES AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The reports of the trust companies of the State and the savings banks of Greater New York which we published yesterday morning are very impressive. There two forms of corporations have this in common, that the former in part and the latter wholly do business as trustees; they take the money of others on deposit or their property in trust, and invest or manage it under pretty definite restrictions. The trust companies are, however, business enterprises conducted for the profit of their shareholders. The savings banks are conducted for the profit of the depositors. The operations of the former, while necessarily conservative, are more varied and complex than those of the latter, and there is the general distinction that the trust companies handle the money or property of persons of considerable means, while the savings banks deal as a rule only with those of very modest means and largely the poor.

It is interesting to note that while the resources of all the trust companies in the State on June 30 were, in round numbers, $527,000,000, those of the savings banks of the City of New York were $889,000,000. Within the limits of the city the resources of the trust companies were about $490,000,000, or a trifle more than one-half of the savings banks. These figures show on the one hand what a very large amount of money, and an amount steadily increasing, is seeking investment in this country under conditions of safety rather than of large profit. On the other, they show how very great is the contribution of small investors, the majority of them wage-earners, to this steadily growing fund. It will aid our readers to form some idea of the extent of this fund if we state that the resources of the trust companies in the State and the savings banks in the city combined are equivalent to more than four-fifths of all the currency of every kind in circulation in the entire Union.

It seems that our co-operation in Chinese affairs has been invited at Pekin in respect to the concession for the extension of the New Chuang Railway. The explanation is that a great proportion of the trade of the region to which the road gives access is American. It is needless to say that in this as in all other cases in which Chinese trade is concerned, it is our interest and duty to stand with England for "the open door." Doubtless instructions to that effect have already been sent to our representatives at Pekin. But it is incomprehensible, considering present international relations, that we have not long ago put ourselves upon the side of equal opportunities, and against exclusive commercial concessions, by some public and emphatic announcement.

That was a very gallant action which Mayor VAN WYCK performed. It seems that three young women owe their lives to him. He saved them at the distinct risk of his own, and by an exhibition of presence of mind and coolness as well as of courage. In his capacity of a life-saver we can all be proud of the Mayor, and we are.

We have received the circular of a firm of manufacturers of wooden boxes and wooden ware in various forms stating that they have erected and equipped in the Province of Quebec a factory with the latest improved machinery. The circular is addressed to dealers in British North America, and promises that the new factory will reduce cost "very materially." Considering the pains Congress has taken to increase the cost of the material of this manufacture in the United States, the firm's expectations from their Canadian factory are not unreasonable.

Each of the companies in Gen. WADE's Puerto Rico excursion should be attended by a large colored man bearing a pail of "lemonade" and a tin cup. This would make the resemblance to the political "target shoots" complete.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most of us can remember the spending of money for which we received an inadequate return, or no return at all, but even these memories are not poignant enough to enable us really to appreciate the feelings of the people who gave good legal tender for the insurance of seaside cottages and other property similarly situated against the peril of destruction by Spanish warships. These "bombardment risks," as they were called, are said to have been taken out in considerable numbers along a part of our coast that we are somewhat tired of mentioning, and a few of them, according to whispered report, still perform the easy task of "protecting" edifices and merchandise not a million miles from New York City. Timidity verging on cowardice, if not on treason, must have impelled the obtaining of such policies, and those who wasted money on them will get no sympathy, now that they are the objects of humorous jeers from irreverent insurance agents. The case is different with ship owners who, in April and May, contracted to pay for a year an additional premium on every vessel they sent into Southern waters. Such expenditures are now extremely painful, but there is in them no element of disgrace, for the making of the contracts was only the exercise of reasonable caution, which wasn't the case with the "bombardment risks."

—Efforts to save animals from brutal treatment sometimes result in this country in the bringing of harsh language to the ears of the would-be reformer, and there have been cases where he had to defend himself from the heavy fists of the owner of the abused horse or dog. In Naples, it seems, his perils are much greater. In December last a Director of the local Society for the Protection of Animals was stabbed and almost killed, presumably by cabmen who had, through his exertions, been convicted of cruelty to their horses. "After five months of illness," says the society's last report "he has resumed the direction of the society's operations." Of course he is doing so at the risk of his life, as all of us are who are working for the protection of animals in these parts." The report gives some interesting statistics which evidence both the activity of the organization and the need for its work. The number of carts to which the drivers were forced to attach more horses was 41,330, and those of which the loads were diminished were 13,117. Confiscated—Sticks, 35,374; stakes used for beating, 4,936; spikes on curb chains, 1,162. Convictions—Working in an unfit state, 2,848; beating, 1,595; overloading, 768. The society has sixteen Inspectors constantly on duty, and they are active and energetic; but any one who knows Naples and its innumerable hills will easily understand how utterly inadequate such a number must be with so great a work to do. To give a faint idea of the cruelty with which the Inspectors have to deal, it is said that of the drivers convicted for beating during the last two years thirteen had knocked out their animals' eyes and four had beaten their horses until they fell dead in the street.

PERSONAL.

—Remarkable as is the ability which Commodore SCHLEY has demonstrated in the noble art of finding Spanish fleets and of destroying them after found, it is fully equaled by his skill in the not less difficult and rather more dangerous art of writing letters. The Commodore is just now the object of popular admiration of the most fervid sort, and hero worshippers of widely various degrees of discretion and good taste, being deprived by circumstances of present opportunity to crowd around him in the street and shake his hand with sacred and profane ejaculations of praise, are loading the mails with their emotions, filling his cabin with their written superlatives, and compelling him to devote a lot of time to the expression of thanks for their congratulations. But Commodore SCHLEY stands the pressure marvelously well. Like Lieut. HOBSON, he manages to preserve both his temper and his modesty—either of which treasures he might almost be excused for losing—and as fast as he can is sending to his admirers acknowledgments of their communications that are real triumphs in this particular field of literature. Several of these letters have appeared in THE TIMES, and their high and peculiar merit must have impressed itself upon every reader. They are not only well expressed and almost simple enough in phrase to be commended for originality of idea, but, best quality of all, they show no slightest trace of having been written by a man with a grievance. Deep in his heart the Commodore may or may not feel hurt because an official superior has not accorded to him as generous recognition as the public has unanimously given, but such private opinions as he may hold on this question he keeps to himself, and, instead of seeking for more glory, divides what he has among his officers and men with entirely unpretentious good-will. If he isn't a typical American monarch of the quarterdeck he is at least an example of what we all want them to be, and that amounts to much the same thing.

—ZOLA's victory over Le Petit Journal, the paper which, of all those in Paris, resorted to the vilest scheme for injuring the courageous writer, will doubtless give him much satisfaction as a son, but it is not a matter of much consequence to his foreign admirers. To them the charge that ZOLA's father, when a young man, had misappropriated regimental funds was seen to be so grotesquely irrelevant to modern affairs, and the meanness and cowardice which it illustrated, to say nothing of what it showed as to the weakness of the case against ZOLA himself, were so obvious to eyes not set in French heads that foreigners took hardly any interest at all in the progress of the libel suit. That they are surprised at its result must be confessed. Recent experiences with what passes for judicial proceedings in France had led most of us to expect that Le Petit Journal would be held blameless, if not commended, for opening a grave and declaring that the bones at its bottom were not free from stains. That the real color of the bones would have any bearing on the verdict was not regarded as within the realm of possibility. And it was!

NUGGETS.

Not Hot If Out.

The hottest thing out—fire.—Philadelphia Record.

Discouraging Outlook.

Mrs. Dewitt—An Italian scientist claims to have produced diamonds artificially by firing a cannon.

Mr. Dewitt—Most unfortunate. Peace will hereafter be impossible.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Feminine Severity.

Helen—What did you think of Kate's new tea gown?

Mattie—It was made rather stylish, but didn't you think the colors rather weak?

Helen—Yes; they matched her tea very nicely.—Chicago News.

A Cruel Reminder.

His Wife—You would not have half the nervousness you do if you would give up smoking.

Himself—Oh, I couldn't live without my pipe.

His Wife—Yes you could. You told Millie Perry you could not live without her—before you met me.—Indianapolis Journal.

Slow.

Fuddy—They say that Tawdlin has a fever and is not expected to be out for a long time.

Duddy—A slow fever, I suppose?

Fuddy—I don't know; but what made you think that?

Duddy—Well, Tawdlin caught it.—Boston Transcript.

THE RUSH OF THE OREGON.

They held her South to Magellan's mouth
  Then East they steered her, forth
Through the farther gate of the crafty strait,
  And then they held her North.

Six thousand miles to the Indian Isles!
  And the Oregon rushed home,
Her wake a swirl of jade and pearl,
  Her bow a bend of foam.

And when at Rio the cable sang
  "There is war, grim war with Spain!"
The swart crews grinned, and stroked their guns
  And thought on the mangled Maine.

In the glimmered gloom of the engine room
  There was joy to each grimy soul,
And fainting men sprang up again
  And heaped the blazing coal.

Good need was there to go with care;
  But every sailor prayed
Or gun for gun, or six to one
  To meet them, unafraid.

Her goal at last! With joyous blast
  She hailed the welcoming roar
Of hungry sea-wolves curved along
  The strong-hilled Cuban shore.

Long nights went by. Her beamed eye
  Unwavering searched the bay
Where, trapped and penned for a certain end,
  The Spanish squadron lay.

Out of the harbor a curl of smoke—
  And a watchful gun rang clear.
Out of the channel the squadron broke
  Like a bevy of frightened deer.

Then there was shouting for "steam, more steam!"
  And fires glowed white and red,
And guns were manned and ranges planned,
  And the great ships leaped ahead.

Then there was roaring of chorusing guns,
  Shatter of shell and spray.
And who but the rushing Oregon
  Was fiercest in chase and fray?

For her mighty wake was a seething snake;
  Her bow was a billow of foam;
Like the mailed fists of an angry wight
  Her shot drove crashing home.

Pride of the Spanish Navy, ho!
  Flee like a hounded beast!
For the Ship of the Northwest strikes a blow
  For the Ship of the far Northeast!

In quivering joy she surged ahead
  Aflame with flashing bars,
Till down sunk the Spaniard's gold and red
  And up ran the Clustered Stars.

Desperate dash and daring rash
  Are grand in peace and war,
But the calm, deep hate that can plan and wait
  Is deadlier by far.

Glory to share? Aye, and to spare;
  But the chiefest is hers by right
Of a rush of fourteen thousand miles
  For the chance of a bitter fight.

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

ADDRESS TO PORTUGAL'S KING.

Brazil's New Minister Glorifies the Common Race and Language.

Accounts have reached here of the presentation of Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, ex-Minister from Brazil to the United States, to the King of Portugal at Lisbon, to which place he was transferred July 14. In presenting his credentials Senhor Mendonça said in part:

"The glories of the Portuguese name are a common heritage of both peoples, and Brazil, as well as Portugal, boasts of the deeds and memory of the men who in the beginning of the modern era opened the seas and continents to civilization and left on the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, in Africa, Asia, and America, well-known pillars—imperishable monuments to the priority of our race in its claims to the expansion of the field of activity of all mankind. The heroes of Ceuta and of Tangiers, of Goa and of the Guararapes are your ancestors as well as ours.

"The greatest writer of our language and the most sagacious genius of Portugal, the eminent Father Vieira, acquired from the virgin land of Brazil the eloquence of speech which consecrated him the master of masters. Alexandre de Gusmao, your famous diplomatist, was born in Brazil, and Brazilian blood flowed in the veins of the great Minister of King Don Losé the First, the Marquis de Pombal, of whom it was justly said that he was a century ahead of his time.

"In his immortal 'Lusiad' Camoëns, the singer of Portuguese glories, praised so highly the patriotism of his country that wherever his language is spoken, from Macao to the Upper Amazon, every heart thrills with the love of the Fatherland, origin of the noblest of human deeds.

* * *

"From the common race and common language sprang the affinities of character which rest on the same foundation: the love of freedom and the cult of labor and peace, inspired by the high Christian feelings of tolerance and charity maintained by the conservative and persevering mind which constitutes the greatest strength of the nationalities which last and the distinctive feature of our race, destined to the hegemony of Latin nations. When at the end of the century soon to begin, the Portuguese language will be spoken by more than a hundred million of men, you will be as poud of the power of your descendants as we are now of the glory of our ancestors."

The King's reply to Minister Mendonça's address was decidedly friendly in tone, and deviated from the formal reply generally made on such occasions.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S RESCUE.

Telegrams of Thanks from Parents of the Women He Saved.

Mayor Van Wyck's rescue of three young women from drowning at Freeport on Wednesday caused a great deal of talk at the City Hall and among the politicians yesterday. It was suggested by some that it would be a good opportunity for the Mayor to become a Benedict, and persons of romantic ideas said they shouldn't be surprised if such might be the result of the affair.

Many of the Mayor's friends sent him telegrams of congratulation when they read the news in the morning papers. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer sent the following: "The Acting Mayor of New York sends heartiest congratulations to the Mayor of New York upon his noble and heroic achievement."

A telegram was received at the Mayor's office in the City Hall from Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heinsheimer, the parents of one of the young women rescued, reading: "Our heartfelt thanks are yours."

Mrs. Samuel Pritz of Cincinnati, the mother of another of the young women, sent the following telegram: "Please accept assurance of grateful appreciation for gallant and inestimable service rendered our daughter."

As a result of his bravery a life-saving medal will in all probability be presented to Mayor Van Wyck by the Brooklyn Division of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Theodore Krombach, the Commodore of the Corps, will go to Freeport to investigate the case, and if the facts are as stated, as it is generally agreed they are, the medal will in due time be presented to the Mayor in the City Hall, and with appropriate ceremony.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 4.—Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York, who yesterday afternoon saved three young women from drowning in the canal here, bears his honors modestly. He refuses to discuss his action other than to say that he only did his duty in bravely going to the assistance of the young women.

Miss Heinsheimer and Miss Lowndes were most easily revived and were about the hotel to-day, but Miss Pritz was compelled to keep to her room.

There was talk about the hotel among the guests of presenting to Mayor Van Wyck a testimonial.

AFTER THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

English Capitalists Negotiating for a Famous Summer Resort.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 4.—A syndicate of English capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of the Isles of Shoals, which are situated about eight miles out from this port. This same syndicate opened negotiations for the purchase of the islands about four years ago, but the deal fell through on account of the entanglements connected with the deeds.

The islands have been the cause of many fierce contests between different parties who claimed the ownership of them. A few years ago Capt. Lemuel Caswell, who had possession of one of the islands, was obliged with his band of followers to patrol the island night and day in order to keep an opposing force from landing.

The Isles of Shoals are prominent as a Summer resort.

MORE FORTUNES FROM DAWSON

Steamer Lands 260 Passengers from the Klondike, Who Bring with Them $3,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.—The steamer Manauense has arrived from St. Michael, Alaska, with 260 passengers from Dawson City and a large amount of gold dust and drafts. Purser Richards is authority for the statement that the amount of gold and drafts brought down was $3,000,000, of which $1,250,000 was in gold dust and nuggets.

Following is a list of those having the largest amounts of treasure: F. Neves, Victoria, $800,000; Michael Trainor, Victoria, $30,000; H. Dorer, $17,000; Louis Paulus, $400,000; N. Blackman, $150,000; T. Rogers, $650,000; F. Van Bibben, $300,000, and C. Stephens $150,000.

The last six named are all from Seattle. Others are credited with amounts ranging from $10,000 to $50,000.

BOARD TO DECIDE PROMOTIONS.

Steps Taken to Insure Fairness in Military and Naval Rewards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—So numerous have been the recommendations presented to the Secretary of the Navy for the promotion or recognition in some other suitable manner of American sailors, officers, and enlisted men who have notably distinguished themselves during the present war that Secretary Long has now determined to create a special board for the purpose of considering all such cases on their merits.

This was a practice adopted after the civil war had progressed some time, to avoid charges of discrimination that had been made in many cases. While this naval board will consider the great mass of cases on favorable recommendation, in some few instances the President and Secretary Long will reserve to themselves the right of independent action, such, for instance, as in the case of Lieut. Hobson.

TOBACCO TARIFF FOR CUBA.

Schedules Will Closely Follow Internal Revenue Rates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is understood that the officials of the War Department have about completed the tobacco tariff schedules to be applied to Cuban ports, and that it will follow very closely if not exactly our own internal revenue rates. These are 12 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco and snuffs; $3.60 per thousand on cigars weighing more than three pounds to the thousand; $1.50 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the thousand, and $1 a thousand on all-tobacco cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the thousand.

Tariff for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The general tariff for Puerto Rico has been prepared at the Treasury Department, and is now awaiting the action of the War Department. It is intimated that the rates will closely follow the present Spanish rates as applied to imports from Spain, which are about 10 per cent. less than the general rates collected upon shipments from other countries.

COMMISSION TO HAWAII

A Dinner Given to the Members at Chicago on Their Way to the Islands.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES MADE

Senator Morgan of Alabama Declares the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal Is Now Assured—Our Foreign Policy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Hawaiian Commission, composed of Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Representative Hitt of Illinois, met here today and had informal talks with a number of business men. They were given a luncheon by the Hon. Alexander H. Revell, President of the Union League Club, where they met a number of prominent Chicagoans. There were forty guests. The room was decorated with American flags. Among the guests were Controller Dawes, ex-Senator Reagan of Texas, the Hon. George E. Adams, the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, Mr. John J. Mitchell, the Hon. William Penn Nixon, Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, Gen. John McNulta, Dr. William R. Harper, and Dr. Harry Wade Rogers.

After the coffee, the members of the commission and others made brief speeches. Senator Morgan said the annexation of Hawaii would result in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. [Applause.] Cuba was free. Puerto Rico belonged to the United States, Hawaii was annexed, and the canal was unavoidable. Our flag has been raised in the Philippines, and no man in America will permit it to be hauled down. [Applause.] Not only will the Nicaragua Canal be constructed, but there will be a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico, and one between New York and Albemarle Sound. He was of the firm belief that in the next century the United States would be, by common consent, the leader of the nations of the earth.

Senator Cullom said the commission would ascertain what legislation should be enacted by Congress for the government of the people of the islands, and they expected to examine the condition of the people, their industries, the land question, labor, &c., and to look at the harbor at Hawaii and see what ought to be done to make it a great harbor. He also said the Nicaragua Canal would be built.

Referring to the war he remarked that the good people of the country did not want a war, but they have a heart for humanity, and humanity would be benefited by the result. In conducting the war President McKinley had shown an ability, a quietness, a degree of wisdom and prudence that had won the esteem and admiration of every patriotic citizen. [Applause.] Mason and Dixon's line had been blotted out, and we were one people. All were in favor of one flag and the Union. [Applause.]

Representative Hitt also spoke of the certainty of the Nicaraguan Canal as one of the results of the war, as was a cable to Hawaii. He, too, referred to the vigor, firmness, and judicious energy of President McKinley, saying that his action "was indorsed by every sensible, thoughtful man in every political party." A better appreciation of the true majesty of the American people permeated the whole world.

Ex-Senator Reagan was called on and said it might as well be written down that Cuba would soon be a part of the United States. The American people were interested in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and he believed we ought to have coaling stations in Samoa, in the Ladrone Islands, and at Manila. It was now within our reach to become the greatest commercial nation in the world. Acquisition of territory, he said, was spoken of as being "imperialism." It had been said that Jefferson was a great apostle of civil liberty and democratic principles, yet, if the acquisition of territory was imperialism, "Jefferson was the greatest imperialist this country had ever produced."

When the authority of the Union was extended over other lands, our citizens would go there and take with them the principles of our Government and the enterprise and progress of the country and elevate the people and give them the civil and religious liberty, the peace and prosperity we enjoy. Referring to the civil war, he said the result was accepted in good faith and honor, and the South had stood by it.

The following resolution, offered by the Hon. George R. Peck, was unanimously adopted:

> Resolved, That we rejoice in the assured prospect of an early and honorable peace, and in the unparalleled triumph of our brave sailors and soldiers in the existing war. We hereby express our hearty admiration for and confidence in the wise, patriotic, and able Administration of President McKinley. He has been equal to every need and has shown the entire world how worthy he is to lead a great people in a great cause.

The commission left this evening for San Francisco, whence they will sail on the 10th inst. for Hawaii.

Congressman Hitt was accompanied by his wife, two sons, and his Congressional clerk, Henry L. Hayes, Secretary of the commission; Senator Cullom by Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgeley of Springfield, his daughter, and his stenographer, J. Castle Ridgeway; Senator Morgan by his son, George W., and a private secretary. The remaining members of the party are D. A. Ray, disbursing officer; Albert S. Berry of Newport, Ky., Sergeant at Arms, and M. W. Blumenberg, stenographer.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Nominations by the State Convention at Indianapolis—Telegram to the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Union B. Hunt of Randolph County.

Auditor—William H. Hart of Clinton County.

Treasurer—Leopold Levy of Huntington County.

Attorney General—W. L. Taylor of Marion County.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Robert A. Brown of Johnson County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. L. Jones of Tipton County.

Statistician—John B. Conner of Marion County.

Judges Supreme Court—First District, Robert Dowling of Floyd County; Third District, J. V. Hadley of Hendricks County; Fifth District, Francis E. Baker of Elkhart County.

The convention adopted a resolution authorizing the Chairman to send to President McKinley a telegram of greeting and congratulations for his "wise administration of affairs, both in war and in peace."

Texas Democratic Nominations.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 4.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor—James D. Sayers of Bastrop; Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Browning of Amarillo; Attorney General—Thomas S. Smith of Hillsborough; Controller—R. W. Finley of Tyler; Land Commissioner—George Finger of Fort Worth; Treasurer—John W. Robbins of Vernon; Railroad Commissioner—Allison Mayfield of Sherman; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Kendall of Ladonia. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas J. Brown of Sherman. The Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals is not yet nominated. Charles K. Bell of Fort Worth was chosen Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Fusion Ticket in Wyoming.

CASPAR, Wyoming, Aug. 4.—At the State Conventions of the Democratic and Silver Republican Parties Horace C. Alger was nominated for Governor by the Democrats, and will be indorsed by the Silver Republicans. The latter will nominate candidates for Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform adopted by the Democrats indorses the Chicago platform, favors an income tax, and favors the retention of all lands over which the American flag floats.

MISS SCHLEY SENDS FOR FUNDS.

Independent Peace Envoy Cables to Her Father from Lisbon.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Miss Jessie Schley of this city, who left Paris about two weeks ago for Madrid on a peace mission, to-day cabled her father, Charles Schley, from Lisbon, Portugal, for funds to enable her to return to Paris.

SHAFTER'S MEN TO FLEE FROM FEVER

Transfer of Troops to Montauk to Begin Immediately.

PERIL NECESSITATES HASTE

War Department Spurred to Activity by News from Santiago.

Col. Roosevelt Declares 90 Per Cent. of the Army Is Incapacitated and that Men Will Die Like Sheep If Left in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Shafter's army is to be moved to Montauk Point immediately. That is to say, the removal of troops from the deadly climate of Cuba will begin at once, and will be carried on as rapidly as the removal of Spanish prisoners will permit. This transfer was hastened by the receipt of information of a council of war held at Gen. Shafter's headquarters yesterday, at which it was unanimously agreed to request the War Department to transfer the troops immediately in order to prevent a large proportion if not majority from dying of the deadly fevers peculiar to the climate.

That the statement of the alarming condition of the army at Santiago contained in Col. Roosevelt's letter and the "round robin" of the Generals in Shafter's command was a shock to the War Department was evidenced by the extraordinary activity that was displayed there during the day in the direction of providing transportation for the return of the troops to this country at the earliest possible moment.

It had already been determined to transfer the cavalry division under Wheeler to Montauk Point, and orders had been sent to Santiago for its embarkation on the transports already there, which have carrying capacity enough for the entire division. But when the startling announcement of the critical nature of the conditions prevailing among the men in the other commands reached the department to-day, no time was lost in completing arrangements which the department is hopeful will result in the transfer of Gen. Shafter's entire army to Montauk Point inside of the next two weeks.

War Department's Statement.

The official statement of the War Department plans was made public during the afternoon.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1898.—The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison. Ships for the Spanish prisoners will arrive as follows:

"Steamer Isla de Luzon—Sailed from Cadiz July 27, due at Santiago Aug. 9; capacity, 2,188.

"Isla de Panay—Sailed from Cadiz July 31, due at Santiago Aug. 12; capacity, 1,699.

"P. de Satrustegui—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 1, due at Santiago Aug. 13; capacity, 2,254.

"Covadonga—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 1, due at Santiago Aug. 13; capacity, 2,174.

"Colon—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2, due at Santiago Aug. 14; capacity, 2,213.

"Leon XIII.—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2, due at Santiago Aug. 14; capacity, 2,256.

"San Augustin—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2, due at Santiago Aug. 14; capacity, 1,070.

"San Ignacio de Loyola—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 3, due at Santiago Aug. 15; capacity, 1,350.

"San Francisco—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 4; due at Santiago Aug. 16; capacity, 1,350.

"Alicante—Sailed from Martinique Aug. 4; due at Santiago Aug. 7; capacity, 1,900.

"Total capacity, 18,404.

"American transports now at Santiago are as follows: Catania, 800; Gates City, 600; Grand Duchess, 1,200; Miami, 900; Mattawan, 720; Vigilanca, 800; Olivette, 500; Berkshire, 250; total, 5,770. These will sail for New York as fast as they can be comfortably embarked. The rest at Montauk Point will prepare these seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they probably will take part. The first transport left Santiago yesterday. The movement is expected to be completed by the 20th of the month."

Transportation Can Soon Be Arranged.

Later in the day Col. Hecker, chief of the Transportation Bureau, said that there were now transports at Santiago capable of embarking 7,200 men, instead of 5,770, as stated in the official bulletin. There are at Ponce and Guanica, on the south coast of Puerto Rico, transports enough to carry 6,500 more. These ships are empty now, having disembarked their loads of troops for Gen. Miles's army, and they have been ordered to proceed to Santiago to take on troops from Shafter's fever-ridden forces. This gives a total carrying capacity of 13,700 men. In addition to these transports, the Resolute will be borrowed from the navy and pressed into service as a troop ship for the time.

Altogether the Transportation Department estimates it now has at Santiago and under orders for there transports for 15,000 men. That will be about as many, it is expected here, as will be ready to come north at present. Col. Hecker feels confident that the entire army at Santiago can be embarked inside of two weeks.

The only obstacle that now seems to stand in the way of landing all these sick and wounded and worn-out soldiers on the breeze-swept shore of Long Island is the question of quarantine. On this question the War Department and Marine Hospital Service authorities have been in conference for several days. Under ordinary circumstances the quarantine regulations would require a detention of not less than five days and a personal inspection. To establish detention camps at Santiago and at or near Montauk Point for all the troops to be brought from Gen. Shafter's army would, it is recognized, make the process of transferring the men an intolerably slow one, and in view of the distressing conditions prevailing where they now are, not to be thought of.

Montauk to be a Detention Camp.

It has been contended by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg that the whole camp at Montauk would be, in effect, a camp of detention, and that it would be useless therefore to quarantine against it any more than to quarantine against a quarantine station.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said this afternoon that he thought it likely that was what would be done. The entire camp at Montauk Point would, he understood, be declared a quarantine station by the National quarantine authorities, thus enabling the law to be observed without the usual detention period being enforced and without the delay that would be fatal to so many of the men now in Cuba.

The arrival of the transport Louisiana, which left Santiago yesterday with a portion of the Cavalry Division bound for Montauk Point, is expected to afford the first test of the quarantine matter. If the Louisiana lands her men without delay she will, it is expected, furnish the necessary precedent for all the rest.

For the permanent garrison of Santiago after the withdrawal of the Fifth Corps, the War Department has determined to use six of the so-called "immune" regiments raised in the South. Two of these, the First and Second, have already gone to Santiago. Two others, the Third, commanded by Col. P. H. Ray, now at Macon, Ga., and the Fifth, commanded by Col. H. H. Sargent, now at Columbus, Miss., have been ordered to get ready to go. Two others will be sent, making two brigades of three regiments each.

It is known to everybody that the men of these regiments are "immune" in name only, and they are selected for garrison duty more because, having enlisted as "immunes," the men cannot "kick" against the assignment, than for any real immunity against the fever or any of the other tropical diseases that infest Santiago.

Convalescents Susceptible to Yellow Fever.

Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that the men who had suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the south Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria.

Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would be a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for yellow fever.

The War Department directs attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn, as a whole, until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the foothold in Cuba which it had cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

NINE MEN OUT OF TEN SICK.

Col. Roosevelt Declares the Whole Army Is in Danger Unless Moved North at Once.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Summoned by Major Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters, and, in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, at the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is supposed to be more healthful.

As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north, or within two weeks. As an explanation of the situation the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First Cavalry, to Gen. Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

"Major Gen. Shafter: Sir: In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the Palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous as to what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it; but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August, and the beginning of September. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the conditions of the army, to be sent home.

Few Able-Bodied Men Off.

"If we are kept here, it will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work.

"Six weeks on the North Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere where the yellow fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are, and eager to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the Fall, even if we are not allowed to try Puerto Rico.

"We can be moved North, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved North or to Puerto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets. But there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and, anyhow, the interior is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnoissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be.

"I write only because I cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardship and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving so far as lies in me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved. Yours respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Colonel Commanding First Brigade."

Generals Write a Round Robin.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a round-robin addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads:

"We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, &c., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the Island of Cuba and sent to some point on the Northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

Move at Once or Perish.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army and who understand the situation absolutely.

"J. FORD KENT,
"Major General Volunteers, Commanding First Division, Fifth Corps."
"J. C. BATES,
"Major General Volunteers, Commanding Provisional Division."
"ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
"Major General Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division."
"SAMUEL S. SUMNER,
"Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry."
"WILL LUDLOW,
"Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade, Second Division."
"ADELBERT AMES,
Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding Third Brigade, First Division."
"LEONARD WOOD,
"Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding the City of Santiago."
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Colonel Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade."

Major M. W. Wood, the Chief Surgeon of the First Division, said: "The army must be moved North," adding, with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself."

Gen. Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington:

"The Honorable Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: This army is incapable, because of sickness, of marching anywhere, except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once."

To a correspondent of The Associated Press, Gen. Ames said:

"If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them North without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company here."

PREPARATIONS AT MONTAUK.

Arrangements Made for Establishing the Big Army Camp.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Aug. 4.—The preliminary arrangements have been made for establishing the big army camp at Montauk Point. It will be located one mile from the Long Island Railroad station, on what is known as Great Plain, and will be on the ocean side of Montauk. Capt. Tappen of the Quartermaster General's Department, detailed by the Government to arrange the camp for the returning soldiers, inspected the camp and decided it would be better to have the Santiago heroes camped along the ocean than along the Long Island Sound side of the point, because there would be less bother from mosquitoes, and then the wounded and sick would get the benefit of ocean breezes.

President William H. Baldwin, Jr., Superintendent Potter, Chief Engineer Ford, and Superintendent of Buildings J. H. Cumming of the Long Island Railroad were here with Capt. Tappen to carry out any suggestions he might make as to the laying out of the camp. Before Capt. Tappen returned to New York to-day an agreement had been reached between the Captain and the railroad officials.

Capt. Tappen said he would purchase supplies in New York for immediate shipment to Montauk Point. Superintendent Cumming also returned to New York to-day, and he did so to secure the necessary lumber to construct the buildings needed. There are to be five storehouses of wood, the largest of which will be 30 by 600 feet. The lumber is expected to-morrow, and a force of 100 carpenters from the near-by villages will be put to work at once constructing the buildings.

The Long Island Railroad officials have guaranteed that they will promptly handle all business the Government will give them in the way of carrying supplies and troops. The big pier at Fort Pond Bay, the property of the railroad, was cleared to-day, in order that the transports can land at it. The pier was built by the late Austin Corbin, who had a plan for landing ocean travelers at Montauk and taking them to New York by rail, thus saving several hours. There are eight side tracks under course of construction, and the road leading from the Montauk station to the camp is being widened and improved so that it will be easy to travel over. Wells were driven to-day in order to afford a good water supply for the soldiers, and from the way work is progressing everything will be in readiness before the first soldiers arrive at Montauk.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, who was to-day appointed to the command of the camp, is expected to-morrow.

Gen. Young to Command at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. S. M. D. Young, who recently returned from Santiago, where he was stricken with climatic fever, was to-day ordered to take command of the camp established at Montauk Point, L. I. Brig. Gen. Randall, who was yesterday ordered to duty at Montauk Point, will assist Gen. Young in the administration of affairs at that point.

Sails for a Load of Prisoners.

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 4.—The Spanish hospital ship Allicante sailed for Santiago de Cuba this morning under a safe conduct signed by United States Consul Dart. She will convey some of the Spanish prisoners back to Spain.

TRANSFER OF THE OLYMPIA.

An English Syndicate Reported to Have Secured Control of It.

The rumor was current in theatrical circles last night that the New York Life Insurance Company, the recent purchaser of the Olympia, had turned that amusement place over to Manager Chamberlain, representing, it is supposed, an English syndicate.

According to the report, it is not certain whether the transfer is in the nature of an out-and-out sale, or merely a lease for a term of years. The story is that the roof garden is to be turned into a winter garden; the cellar into a rathskeller, or beer garden, while the Lyric Theatre and Music Hall will be run by the firm of Liebler & Co.

Mr. Chamberlain has been in the city for some weeks, and it is known that he has had every expectation of closing the deal at almost any moment.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT SARATOGA.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffatt Elected President of the Christian Union.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The attendance was increased to three thousand at the morning session to-day of the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Bible study was conducted by Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorehead of Xenia, Ohio. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. W. J. Robinson of Allegheny, Penn., on "Is Loyalty to the United Presbyterian Church Loyalty to Christ?" and by Mr. E. M. Whittemore, founder of the Door of Hope, New York City, on "Lights in Dark Places." Reports were formally presented.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffatt of Chester, S. C., a member of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, was elected President. The principal features of this afternoon's session were addresses by the Rev. Dr. T. H. Turnbull, Argyle, N. Y., on "Equipment for Service," and by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, New York City, on "The Young People's Crusade." "The Range Finder" was the topic of the address delivered to-night before an audience of over 4,000 by John G. Woolley of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Gives a Dinner.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—This evening Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner and dance at Wayside in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura Swan. The guests were all the young friends of Miss Swan, who have not yet come out. The cotillion was led by John C. Livermore and Miss Laura Swan.

IN MEMORY OF BISMARCK

Imperial Party Attended the Services at Berlin, but There Was a Lack of Zeal.

CHURCH POORLY DECORATED

American and Spanish Ambassadors Sat Together During Services—The Emperor Cheered While Taking His Departure.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—To-day's ceremony was brilliant and impressive as regards court display, but quite disappointing in other respects. It bore traces of haste and half-heartedness. The church was inadequately decorated, and the public displayed no enthusiasm in the ceremonial, which so far from having the exceptional character of great national mourning for a nation's greatest statesman, differed hardly any from hundreds of similar functions that may be witnessed here at any time.

Perhaps the most disappointing feature, though it was known beforehand, was the fact that not a single member of the Bismarck family attended. The royal pew, set apart for their accommodation, remained conspicuously and significantly empty. It may be admitted that the deceased statesman was not altogether popular with the masses in Berlin, but on such an occasion this alone could hardly account for the sparseness and nondescript character of the public attracted to the scene.

The bitterness of the old Chancellor toward the young Kaiser seems to reach beyond death. To-day's incident was emphasized by the fact that Prince Herbert Bismarck came to Berlin during the afternoon on private business.

The proceedings were characterized by the utmost simplicity, but the Emperor's invitations in the official world were liberally responded to, many of the leading men coming from distant places for the sole purpose of being present. The Emperor and Empress arrived by train at Charlottenburg and drove to the church in an open landau, drawn by four horses with postilions, preceded by outriders, and escorted by two squadrons of cuirassiers.

Shortly after the service they left for Wilhelmshöhe. Among the royal personages present at the service were Prince and Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, Princess Joachim Albrecht, and Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, the Prince of Hesse, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, Prince Carl of Hohenzollern, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe.

The Kings and Federal Princes of the empire were not there in person, but only by representatives. Prince Henry of Prussia was represented by Count von Seckendorff. Count von Lehndorff, the best-known of the late Emperor's Adjutants General and a very intimate friend of Bismarck, though in very delicate health, came from the distant part of East Prussia.

Count von Posadowsky-Wohner, Prussian Minister of the Interior; Count von Waldersee, Military Governor of Berlin; Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance; Gen. Count Schlieften, Chief of the General Staff and of the Civil, Military, and Naval Cabinets, were present. All present wore mourning except those who appeared in uniform. The presence of Dr. Karl von Boetticher, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, attracted much attention.

A company of the Second Foot Guards constituted a guard of honor. This regiment had old relations with the late Prince, and sent its band to serenade him after Blind's attempt on his life.

America's Ambassador with Spain's.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, and the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Mendez de Vigo, arrived almost together, and sat side by side. The absence of all well-known adherents of the Bismarcks was most noted, especially as many of them came up to Berlin immediately after the death, presumably to confer on the attitude they would observe.

Their Majesties took seats in two arm chairs in front of the altar, all others in the congregation standing throughout the service. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Foot Guards, and the Empress was in simple mourning attire. The church was not filled with those who were invited, so that some of the regular congregation gained admittance. Despite the brightness of the day the electric light was used, with rather a garish effect.

On entering Emperor William shook hands with Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor. The organ was playing Beethoven's "Funeral March" as their Majesties took their seats, but the music soon passed into the homely strains of a German chorale, played very softly like the sound of a child's voice singing to itself. Then the choir sang Handel's "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," after which Dr. Faber advanced, and, facing the congregation, read the German burial service, added a number of appropriate Scripture passages, like "for to-day is a Prince fallen in Israel."

The Chorales and Hymns.

After the singing of a chorale, came "Gott Thut dass ist Ihm Wohlgethan" and the hymn "Jesus Lebt." Dr. Faber offered an extempore prayer, based on the 148th Psalm, which, he said, had once been commended to Prince Bismarck at an important crisis in his life by an old friend as a source of comfort and strength, and which the great departed had often quoted. The prayer was a Germanic paean of triumph and gratitude for the achievements of Bismarck and his contemporaries. It was rich in Scriptural exclamations, like "My Father, my Father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." One passage ran thus:

"All who speak the German tongue will laud Thee to the most distant days; and the hearts of their singers will praise Thee in ever fresh strains because through him and through all those loyal and great men who stood by the side of King William in the perilous deeds of war and in the noble works of peace Thou didst show Thy good pleasure in us and didst gloriously help us. Thou gavest into their hands sharp swords to execute vengeance among the nations who set themselves against us, and to bind their Kings and nobles with iron chains and with fetters of the might of our armies, but afterward with the gentle bonds of reverence for true greatness; so that they were forced to do right, as it is written on the tables of the world's history, to acknowledge the right of the re-established German Empire and the right of the German name once again come to honor. Because all that swells the patriot's breast with joyful exultation is bound up with the name of Bismarck, we, therefore, thank Thee that Thou didst give him to us."

After the chorale, "O Haupt Voll Blut und Wunden," as their Majesties left the church the organ burst into their favorite hymn, and the crowd outside gave the Emperor and Empress hearty cheers as they drove away.

WREATH FROM THE REICHSTAG.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 4.—A magnificent wreath, bearing the inscription "The German Reichstag to the First Chancellor of the German Empire," was laid to-day upon the coffin of the late Prince by a delegation composed of former Vice President Spahn D. Bochem and Herr Jungheim, Councillor of Accounts.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, Count William, and the Countess von Rantzau, coming to Friedrichsruh for this especial purpose, received the delegation and conducted its members to the death chamber, where the delegation formally expressed the condolences of the Reichstag. Prince Herbert, on behalf of the family, warmly expressed gratitude.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The texts of many telegrams of condolence addressed to the Bismarck family have been published. Queen Victoria telegraphed in German: "I beg you to accept this expression of my sympathy in the grievous loss you have sustained."

The Prince of Wales telegraphed in English to Prince Herbert Bismarck from Cowes: "Allow me to express the sincerest sympathy with you at the loss of your illustrious father, and to pray that you express the same for me to your family."

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in the course of his dispatch, said: "My sympathy is all the more profound because this moment awakens with peculiar vividness my memory of my personal relations with the departed. May a consciousness of the imperishable nature of his name afford you some degree of comfort in your legitimate and profound sorrow."

King Humbert, on behalf of the Queen of Italy and himself, sent in French his "most affectionate condolences," and added: "The glorious name of Bismarck will live throughout the centuries enshrined in admiration and respect."

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, in his dispatch, says: "The world has seldom seen your father's like."

The Empress Frederick expressed her "sincerest sympathy."

The Emperor of China said: "I recall with gratitude Prince Bismarck's services in promoting friendly relations between Germany and China."

It now develops that, in reply to the Emperor's telegraphic inquiry on the first report of the illness of last week, Bismarck, evidently desirous of keeping his Majesty in ignorance of his real condition, sent a reply over his own signature to the effect that he felt better than ever.

ITALY MAY LAND FORCES.

Reported that Troops May Be Sent to Colombia Soon.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"Italy having notified the United States of her intention to land a military force somewhere in Colombia in default of a compliance with her demands in connection with the Cerruti claim, the American Government replied recognizing Italy's full right to do so, and expressing the hope of a pacific solution."

A LARGE STEAMER ASHORE.

Transatlantic Liner Reported as Wrecked Off Belle Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—The telegraph operator at Tilt Cove, the most northern office of Newfoundland, wires that a report has just reached there of the loss of a large transatlantic line steamer in the vicinity of Belle Island, with all hands. The particulars obtainable are very meagre, but the operator says it seems likely there is truth in this report, because the Labrador steamer Virginia Lake has been delayed two days, which might be accounted for by her being at the scene of the wreck.

The steamer referred to in the above dispatch may be the British steamer Ipsden, bound from Quebec for Plymouth, which was yesterday reported as ashore on Belle Amour Point, Straits of Belle Isle. The report received yesterday stated that the cargo was being saved.

THE COLONIAL ELECTIONS.

Excitement Already Awakened by Personalities and Grave Charges.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—The colonial elections, which occur on Sept. 4, are already causing excitement. Personalities are rampant, and the air is thick with the most serious allegations against the leaders of both factions. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, who at first held aloof, is now in the thick of the campaign, and is carrying the fight into the camp of the Afrikanderbund. He charges President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic with using secret service money to support the candidates of the Afrikanderbund.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, and Messrs. Rose, Jones, Smuts, and Brabant will be returned without opposition. Messrs. Rhodes and Hill have nominated Mr. Barkley West, who is supported by an overwhelming majority of the voters. Nevertheless the candidates of the Afrikanderbund demand a poll in every instance. Five Progressives and four Bundsmen will be returned without opposition.

ARCHITECT GARNIER DEAD.

Noted for Designing the Grand Opera House at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Jean Louis Charles Garnier, the architect, is dead. He was born here in 1825 and designed and supervised the erection of the Grand Opera House of this city, at an expense of nearly 50,000,000 francs.

Besides making the designs for the Nouvel Opéra, M. Garnier was also the architect of the little Opera House and the Casino at Monte Carlo, and of the Observatory at Nice. For the last ten years he had resided at 90 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, in a mansion built after his own plans. His offices, where he employed over twenty architects, were in the Opéra. He held the titles of Architecte du Gouvernement, and Inspector Général des Batiments Civils, and he was a member of the Institute de France. When a mere lad Garnier gave evidence of genius in drawing, designing, and mechanical construction. He went to the Ecole Speciale de Dessin and then to the Ecole Beaux Arts, where he won several prizes and finally gained the Grand Prix in architecture in 1848.

In the salons of 1857-1859 and 1863 he exhibited water colors. In 1857 he won a third class medal, and a first class one in 1863. He had worn the cross of the Legion of Honor since 1864. He designed and built the constructions for the "History of the Human Habitation," at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He wore the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, presented to him in 1886.

Mr. Grosvenor on Alliances.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with Gen. Charles Grosvenor, member of the House of Representatives for the Eleventh District of Ohio, who is in London, in the course of which Gen. Grosvenor is represented as having said: "I do not believe that the United States is prepared to enter upon a permanent alliance with any European power. Neither would America accept any European dictation. We have grown 'that big' already." Gen. Grosvenor will return to the United States by the Trave next Wednesday.

A Liberal Elected.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the election held in the Launceston Division of Cornwall yesterday to fill the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Owen, Liberal, the result in detail was as follows: Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Liberal, 3,957; Sir F. Wills, Liberal Unionist, 2,863; Mr. Moulton's majority, 1,094. In the previous election in the Launceston Division the vote stood: Mr. Thomas Owen, Liberal, 3,633; Sir F. Wills, Liberal Unionist, 2,975; Mr. Owen's majority, 658.

Emperor William's Paintings.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William, while visiting a picture exhibition to-day to inspect those intended for the German Embassy in Rome, expressed an intention to go to Rome next year to inaugurate the hanging of the canvases.

MAY RAID AMERICAN SEALS.

Trouble Expected at the St. Paul and St. George Rookeries.

UNALASKA, July 25, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 4.—Well founded reports are in circulation that a concerted attempt will be made next month by a fleet of Canadian sealers to raid the rookeries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. There is but one Government vessel, the gunboat Wheeling, to guard Bering Sea against pelagic sealers, and the department has ordered her to visit the various fish canneries along the Alaska Coast and see that the fishing laws are not violated.

Around Unalaska and Dutch Harbor, where the large portion of the sealing fleet rendezvous before the season opens are over a score of vessels, and it seems to be an open secret that in the event of the animals being scarce in the present zone allowed for sealing purposes, the Captains contemplate raiding the rookeries. The absence of revenue cutters, they declare, seems to imply a tacit invitation to invade the sea and kill seals wherever they may be found.

Both the St. Paul and St. George Islands have few Government officers, lessees, employes, and a couple of hundred natives, but this force is inadequate to frustrate a well-planned raid. The officers themselves expect the laws will be flagrantly violated unless revenue cutters are sent up to render patrol service.

The plan of branding female seals, Government officials say, is proving a success. Those that were branded last year and emigrated south during the Winter are returning to the feeding grounds. The work of branding will be continued this year.

A RIOT IN EAST NEW YORK.

An Odd Misunderstanding Results Seriously for a School Teacher in Brownsville.

Owing to an odd misunderstanding a riot occurred in Brownsville, East New York, yesterday morning, in which a school teacher narrowly escaped serious if, not fatal, injury, at the hands of an infuriated mob.

Brownsville is almost totally inhabited by Jews of the ignorant and poor class, and most of them earn their living in sweatshops. Owing to the lack of education among these people the persons in charge of the Baron de Hirsch Fund determined to start a school in that neighborhood for the Summer. School No. 66, at Osborn Street and Sutter Avenue, was selected.

Yesterday morning Joseph Purzin of 63 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, started for Brownsville, to begin work among the children. Promptly at 9 o'clock the school session began, with forty-three little girls in attendance. After securing the girls' names he told them to bare their arms, in order that he could ascertain whether they had been vaccinated according to the Board of Health regulations. The girls, not understanding the situation, objected to this, and would not allow him to come near them.

Finally one of the children grew so frightened that she began to scream, and immediately the forty-two others took up the refrain. A simultaneous rush for the door was made, and in a twinkling the room was vacant, with the exception of the bewildered Purzin.

The girls rushed to their homes, and, unknowingly, made their parents and kinsfolk believe that Purzin was a Christian, and that he had tried to convert them. The fathers and all the relatives that could immediately started for the schoolhouse.

It was estimated that nearly 2,000 of the population paraded the streets to the school. Stones and bricks were thrown, and every window and most of the window frames on the street sides of the school were broken.

The terrified teacher had remained closely inside, not knowing what to expect next. After a few minutes several of the men forced an entrance into the school and started to pummel Purzin. Patrolman Isbell and a squad of police from the Eastern Parkway Police Station soon arrived, however, and rescued him.

When questioned by Sergt. Rooney, Purzin was dumfounded and could give no answer. From some of the mob it was learned that he was accused of being a Christian missionary in disguise, and that he was making crosses on the arms of the children. Purzin stoutly denied this, and said he was an orthodox Jew.

The Sergeant was in a quandary. There was no charge against Purzin, but it was apparent that he would be roughly dealt with if allowed to go. Therefore, the Sergeant advised him to leave Brownsville, and gave him an escort of three stalwart policemen to the Schenectady Avenue Station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

The mob followed Purzin to the station and made many threats against him, but he was put safely aboard a train and returned to his home, much the worse for a rough handling.

FUNERAL OF W. H. MARSTON.

The Rev. Mr. Snedeker Officiates—An Unconfirmed Rumor of the Cause Leading to His Death.

The funeral of William H. Marston, the dead broker, was held at 10:30 o'clock yesterday at 112 West Forty-fourth Street. It had been the family's desire to have his friend, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, conduct the services, but Dr. Parkhurst is abroad, and the Rev. Mr. Snedeker, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated in his stead.

The funeral was private, only the immediate relatives being present, but many friends who had known Mr. Marston and respected him sent handsome flowers. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

A story was told yesterday as an explanation of the death of William Marston and the disappearance of his brother Charles to the effect that the Hopkins Alaska Mining Company had been a failure, and that news of the utter collapse of the venture had no doubt reached the brothers from a party of New Hampshire and Western investors who had gone to Alaska to investigate. They returned to this city Sunday night and sent a note to Mr. Marston announcing their arrival. This, it is assumed, led him to end his life the next morning.

None of the investigators remained in the city, and no one could be found last night to corroborate the story. Mrs. Chase, a sister of the Marstons, had not heard of it, she said, and did not know anything about it. Dr. Jolliffe, the family physician, said he had not heard anything about it, either.

A friend of the Marstons in the Produce Exchange, said that while he had no knowledge of this report he did not think it unlike the Marstons to be worried by a reverse which might involve their good name.

"I had known William H. Marston for years," said he, "and I had heard him say that he would never endure the slightest reproach upon the name of Marston. They were punctuality itself in meeting obligations, and the soul of honor. William once remarked to me that he would let his right hand be cut off rather than suffer any reproach upon his good name."

Charles E. Marston was insured for $10,000, holding the policy on his life as a member of the Produce Exchange. It cannot be collected unless positive proof of his death is produced.

MUST PAY OR GO TO JAIL.

Tax Delinquents at Camden Threatened with Arrest.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 4.—"Pay your taxes or go to jail." This was the message given to the people of Camden to-day by Tax Receiver Frank H. Burdsall. He received from City Controller Hufty notice of the action of the Council's Finance Committee ordering the receiver to enforce the law in collecting delinquent poll, school, and personal taxes. This means 5,000 arrests in this city, unless the delinquents quickly come to time. While in jail the delinquents must pay their own expenses, and before being released must pay the taxes and costs.

The Controller has notified the receiver, too, that unless these instructions are at once followed, he will refuse to certify to his sureties that he is faithfully preforming his duty. The receiver says he will begin to enforce the law without delay.

POST OFFICE IN A PUSHCART.

Scarborough Station, Where It Was Located, Destroyed by Lightning.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—There was a terrific electric storm in this part of Westchester County early to-day. The rain fell in torrents, the roar of the thunder sounded like the firing of big guns, and the flashes of the lightning were blinding. During the height of the storm the Scarborough station of the Hudson River Railroad was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. In the building was the Scarborough Post Office.

The station was for the accommodation of wealthy residents of the locality, including William and John Rockefeller, C. C. Clarke, First Vice President of the Hudson River Railroad; rs. Eliot F. Shepard, W. W. Law, and the Webb family. The building was a neat frame structure and was almost new, having been entirely renovated a short time ago.

The ordinary mail matter in the Post Office was also destroyed, but no registered letters or money was burned, as Postmaster Neide takes the valuables to his home every night for safe keeping. The damage will amount to about $5,000.

The residents of Scarborough to-day received their mail from a pushcart. Postmaster Neide opened his office in the cart which he used to receive his mail from the train, and the millionaires went up to the vehicle for their letters.

A number of trees were hit by the lightning and destroyed, but no further damage was done.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Wood Gibson.

Wood Gibson, a member of one of the old New England families, died Wednesday at his Summer home at Glen Ridge, N. J., after an illness of ten days. Death was due to heart disease. He was sixty-seven years old, and leaves two sisters, Mrs. Alexander Thorne of Flushing, L. I., and Mrs. David Maguin of Geneva, Switzerland, as his nearest relatives. His town residence was at 202 Boulevard. Funeral services will be held this morning at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Gibson was in the saddle and harness making business at 222 Fifth Avenue, and among his customers were many wealthy persons of this country and of Europe. The business was established by Mr. Gibson's grandfather in 1818, when a store was opened at Broadway and Fulton Street. As business moved northward, the Gibsons followed, opening a place at Franklin Street and Broadway, and later at Broadway and Tenth Street, from which the business was removed to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Many of the employes have been in their service for a quarter of a century, and a few for fifty years and more.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. PHILIP PHILLIPS, Jr., died at his home in Delaware, Ohio, yesterday. He was assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension of New York City for three years.

MICHAEL GILL, a resident of Oswego, N. Y., died last night of cancer, at the age of forty-three years. He was at one time a member of the State Assembly and at the time of his death was an officer of the Oswego Elks.

WILLIAM L. WARNER, a member of the firm of John Warner's Sons, knit goods manufacturers, died at Amsterdam, N. Y., yesterday, aged thirty-one years. He was a son of the late John Warner and was a Republican leader of Amsterdam. He was in charge of the New York office of the firm of John Warner's Sons. Mr. Warner was unmarried.

THOMAS DUFF, who died Wednesday, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1850, entered the National Line steamship service as engineer at the age of twenty-one, and rose to be chief engineer, serving for ten years on various steamers. Several years ago he came to New York and founded the Dumbarton Iron Works. He was at his business on Monday, and visited the Maritime Exchange, of which he had long been a member. The cause of his death was heart disease. He leaves a wife and several children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

GIBSON.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 3, Wood Gibson.
Funeral services will be said at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

HART.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898, Mary, wife of the late Rev. A. B. Hart of New York City, in the 67th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWITT.—At Glenbrook, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898, Miss Margaret Hewitt, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral private.

KEILEY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 3, 1898, Hannah M., widow of Matthew Keiley, and daughter of the late Francis Martin.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 Christopher St., Friday, Aug. 5, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at Stelton, N. J., at convenience of the family.

TOTTEN.—Wednesday night, Aug. 3, Harriet Seely Totten, widow of George M. Totten.
Funeral services at her late residence, 67 West 73d St., Saturday, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

WATERS.—At Charleston, W. Va., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1898, Caroline T. Waters, widow of James T. Waters, and daughter of the late Don Alonzo Cushman.
Funeral service at Grace Church, Nyack, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 5, on the arrival of train leaving West 23d St. Ferry, Erie Railroad, at 8:25 P. M.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, Aug. 2, at 1,111 Park Av., Hoboken, Caroline L., widow of Jenkins B. Young, in her 53d year.
Funeral services at First Baptist Church, corner of 9th and Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANGELO, Giuseppe, 320 E. 25th St.	27	1
ADAMS, Henry, 250 Greenwich St.	50	3
BOZEFSKY, Rose, 176 Lewis St.	1	3
BUHL, August, Roosevelt Hospital	35	1
BARRY, John, 340 W. 26th St.	58	2
BOLAN, John, 470 2d Av.	1	3
BOYLAN, James A., 1,681 3d Av.	68	3
BRUTSCH, Solomon, 203 West 66th.	68	3
BURNS, Ellen, 1,491 Amsterdam Av.	10	4
CURRAN, Charles, 83 South St.	32	1
CUTLER, Emanuel, 355 Madison St.	1	3
COLLENBERG, Amalie, 521 E. 88th.	70	3
CHRISTIANSEN, Abraham, Boston, Mass.	68	1
DELANEY, Annie, 8 Clarkson St.	38	3
DONIGAN, Lawrence, 96 Washington.	64	2
DOUGHER, Mary, 313 Henry St.	1	3
DETINA, Ruzena, 326 E. 70th St.	1	3
DE MARTINO, Adelina, 27 Roosevelt.	1	2
DE BAUN, Thomas B., 2,058 8th Av.	1	3
DITTRICH, Hugo A., 218 E. 14th St.	56	2
DOOLEY, Martha, 79 E. 118th St.	1	3
EGAN, Elizabeth, 743 3d Av.	55	4
ENGLEHARDT, Carl, 761 10th Av.	73	2
ENRIGHT, Daniel, 761 Washington.	4	3
FASSLER, Joseph, 157 Forsyth St.	12	4
FALLS, Timothy, 10 Goerck St.	2	2
FLATOW, Julia, 1,514 Lexington Av.	52	3
GRIFFIN, John, 326 W. 31st St.	27	2
GOLDBLAT, Sam, 97 Sheriff St.	1	4
HALL, Gertrude, 14 1st St.	25	2
HEINS, Frederick, 483 Columbus Av.	1	2
HEALD, Sarah, 415 Pleasant Av.	76	2
HAHNER, Christian, Almshouse.	65	3
JACKSON, Lina, 221 E. 85th St.	67	3
KURZMAN, User, 117 Orchard St.	2	4
KEENAN, Sarah, 1,709 Park Av.	46	2
KLEEKA, Vaclav, 1,898 1st Av.	53	2
KEEFER, Abe, 66 Cannon St.	1	4
KAUFMAN, Jette, 156 E. 74th St.	59	3
LUKE, Lawrence J., 519 E. 84th St.	2	2
LEFKOVITZ, Rachel, 44 Allen St.	1	3
LYNCH, Hannah, 200 E. 103d St.	30	1
LATIMORE, John, 466 4th Av.	66	3
MAISCH, Edward, 2,213 8th Av.	1	3
MOODY, Mary, 161 W. 10th St.	87	3
MYER, Ellen E., 143 E. 38th St.	64	2
MONNE, Rosa, 62 W. 99th St.	24	3
MULLINS, Patrick, 1,345 Amsterdam Av.	1	4
NOAH, Ida, 163 W. 66th St.	22	3
NUGENT, Lydia, Manh. State Hosp.	46	1
O'BRIEN, James, 1,405 Avenue A.	33	2
O'BRIEN, Bridget, 107 E. 21st St.	50	3
O'BRIEN, Marcella, 146 E. 43d St.	2	3
PAPADIMITORIS, Andrew, 2,528 8th Av.	16	2
PETTY, Nora, 22 West St.	1	2
POLIK, Andrew, Bellevue Hospital.	33	3
ROBINSOHN, Louis, 105 E. 88th St.	76	3
RIDGELY, Catharine, Baptist Home.	98	3
ROSENFIELD, Fanny, 231 Broome St.	50	4
SHIERLOP, Henry, Maspeth, L. I.	50	3
SMITH, John, 163 E. 3d St.	82	1
SALKEN, Charles, Children's Hosp.	1	3
SCHNAKENBERG, Louis, 630 W. 148th St.	13	2
SCRIVANI, Domenico, 41 Park St.	1	2
SCHENKER, Rubin, 91 Madison St.	1	3
TOTTEN, Harriet S., 67 W. 73d St.	89	3
VAN HOUTEN, Jennie, 373 Bleecker.	35	4
WEISS, Isidore, 172 E. 104th St.	8	2
WADHEIMS, Harry D., 52 Manhattan Av.	2	3
YOUNG, William J., 40 Jane St.	16	2
ZIMMERMAN, George, 66 1st St.	21	2

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, John, 173 14th St.	1	3
BOGGENKAMP, Augusta, 4th Av. and 97th St.	1	3
BREMER, Catharine, 246 Varet St.	6	2
BIBBY, John, L. I. State Hospital	64	3
CAMPBELL, Arthur, 1353 3d Av.	1	2
CHISHOLM, Jennie, 143 Steuben St.	67	3
CLARK, Thomas, 137 Nevins St.	18	3
DEISBECKER, George, 300 5th Av.	1	3
DOSHER, Catharine, 39 Hudson Av.	51	3
ELLIS, Mary, 228 Hart St.	76	2
ELBERT, Emilie, 146 Franklin St.	19	2
FLETCHER, Susan, 82 Heywood St.	52	1
FLYNN, William, 626 Wythe Av.	1	3
FALES, Margaret, 502 Humboldt St.	44	3
GILLIES, John, K. Co. Hospital	73	3
*GEOHEGAN, Louise, K. Co. Hospital	57	29
GOEBLER, John, 221 Himrod St.	1	3
GAUDICHAND, Michael, K. C. Hosp.	52	3
HASLAM, Mary, 101 Marcy Av.	50	3
HOPE, Edwin, 750 Henry St.	1	2
HANLEN, Mary, 155 Bridge St.	78	2
HERCHELL, Christian, Luth. Hosp.	70	2
JAQUIS, Cornelia, 14 Stanhope St.	66	3
KILLEEN, John, 14 2d Place	65	4
KING, Joseph, 299 Pacific St.	1	2
KOPP, Barbara, 57 De Sales Place.	74	2
KIRKWOOD, James, 373 S. 1st St.	67	2
MURRAY, Sadie, 103 Nostrand Av.	8	3
MALONEY, Nora, 40 Pacific St.	1	3
*MILLER, John, K. C. Hospital	60	29
MUELLER, John, 910 Metropolitan Av	16	2
METZGER, Emil, 207 Bleecker St.	30	2
MALTNER, Charles, K. C. Hospital.	45	2
MONZ, Lizzie, 242 Johnson Av.	2	4
McKEVITT, Lauretta, 103 Sanford St.	1	3
NASH, Agnes, 1,423 Butler St.	1	3
NOLAN, James, 526 Hicks St.	57	3
ONIMUS, Ludwig, 148 Knickerbocker Av.	1	2
OFFENBURGER, William, 290 Harmon St.	24	2
POMERENY, Lizzie, 98 Moore St.	1	2
RICHARDSON, Emma, 270 Eckford.	25	2
ROESE, Caeser, 906 Bergen St.	31	2
RAMSAY, William, 20 Hull St.	67	3
SIXSMUTH, Mary, Sea Beach Hotel.	36	3
STEHLE, Matthew, 244 Suydam St.	37	1
SCHULTE, Leonard, 384 17th St.	1	2
SNAILER, Eliza, 57 Dupont St.	2	2
SYOBLOM, Anders, 78th St. and 5th Av.	65	3
TRIPP, Emilie, 150 Throop Av.	1	3
UNKNOWN MAN, Roberts Stores	60	1
VALENTINE, Louise, 287 13th St.	62	2
WEIDNER, Ernest, Locust Av.	1	3

*Date of death in July.

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A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

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OFFICE OF TREASURER.

The Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co. of Georgia.

New York, Aug. 4, 1898.

The Board of Directors congratulate themselves, as well as the stockholders of the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company, that they are able to say to them that by having sold the 7,302 shares Treasury stock to a syndicate, they are enabled to call in and pay $176,600 Bonds of the Company. This leaves but $3,700 Bonds outstanding, the owner of which declines to come into the arrangement agreed to by all the other bondholders. This practically turns over to the stockholders this vast property free and clear, with the exception of above mentioned $3,700 bonds, and against which we have to the credit of Sinking Fund $826, also secured Bills Receivable for $6,000, and have cash on hand $57,000.

A. J. KRAETZER, JR.,
Treasurer.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock. Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Aside from two or three bear onslaughts upon the industrial list, yesterday's stock market sharply reflected improved business feeling. Sugar Trust, and Tobacco Trust, and Cotton Oil Trust, and some of the other Trusts, which lately have been much manipulated, were under the hammer most of the day, and in Sugar Trust a substantial net loss was scored; but the selling of even such stocks was so distinctively professional and so unmistakably represented short sales that the recession counted for nothing as an influence upon Wall Street sentiment.

Marked changes have been wrought in the opinions of conservative observers of the market recently. They who were hesitant, doubtful whether any immediate improvement could be expected, have very generally come now to the view that the vast abundance and cheapness of money is a factor against which there can be no contending in a country where prosperity shows increase on every side.

⁂

What the phenomenal money market signifies is indicated in the tremendous development of the bond market—yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange going in volume beyond all past totals. And it is not the speculative bonds which make up the bulk of this vast business. The issues most in demand are those which prudent investors seek for permanent holdings.

⁂

Stocks follow bonds always—and now with quicker sympathy than usual. It is not the rattletraps of Wall Street that commission houses are being called upon to buy. A scrutiny of the tabulated record of yesterday's business, as presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, will show that the really important trading is in not only stable properties, but in those which are of highest merit—it is the dividend-payer that is popular and in request. If ever Wall Street has had a market where investment interests have been dominant, this is just such a market. Aside from a few flagrant performances in some of the industrials there is practically nowhere manipulation shown upon the bull side at present. Practically all the professional talent is against the market, working to force reactions, and anxious to cover worrisome short contracts.

The public seems finally to have come into Wall Street—coming without strut or announcement, and getting right down to business.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $35,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128⅛; $721,000 3s, when issued, at 105@105⅛ @105, and $100 3s, small, when issued, at 105⅛.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Malting Co.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Brunswick City	1⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	½	Oregon R. R. & N.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Pullman Car	⅞
Des M., Ft. D.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅛
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Laclede Gas	1⅛	St. P. & Duluth	½
Laclede Gas pf.	2	St. P., M. & M.	½
Lake Shore	6		
Met. St. Ry.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Consol. Gas	1½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	National Lead	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	West. Un. Tel.	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1¼	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1½
D. & R. G. 1st	1	M. & O., Mont. D. 4s	1½
Erie gen. lien 4s	1	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s	1
Erie prior lien 4s	1½	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1½	Rio G. West. 4s	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	1¼	St. L. Southw. 1st	1
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1⅜
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Colorado Coal & Iron 6s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,082,984; balance, $8,934,520; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $789,666.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@5 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, first preferred, ½, to 36½; Reading, ⅜, to 9¼; Erie, ¼, to 14; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 104⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 110⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 14, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60½. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅛, and New York Central at 122¼. British consols were firm at 110 15-16 for money and 111 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £1,294,000; circulation increased, £490,000; bullion decreased, £803,948; other securities decreased, £759,000; other deposits decreased, £1,086,000; public deposits decreased, £830,000; notes in reserve decreased, £1,268,000; Government securities increased, £150,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 44.50 per cent., compared with 45.34 per cent. last week, against a decline from 50.90 to 49.90 in the corresponding week of last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 60c., and exchange on London was 25f. 22½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 2,675,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased, 9,700,000f.; gold on hand increased, 1,725,000f.; bills discounted decreased, 83,775,000f.; silver on hand increased, 700,000f.

NET REVENUE GAINS.

Minnesota Iron interests, in calculating the benefits to be derived by their property through the consolidation with the Illinois Steel Company, claim that the company's net revenues will be increased 25 per cent. Of both stocks inside interests have recently been quiet purchasers.

BOND RECORDS BROKEN.

Yesterday was a record day in the bond market. Transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated $7,128,000 in railroad and miscellaneous securities and $756,100 in Governments—a total of $7,884,100, which goes beyond all previous records. The greatest previous aggregate for a single day was $6,465,500, on Feb. 7 of this year.

With the great activity there was continued uniform strength. Bonds of recently reorganized companies made notable advances, particularly those of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Erie, and Norfolk and Western. Many of the junior issues were also buoyant. In several bonds new high prices were made.

When this enormous total is considered, and when it is remembered that it does not include the great counter business in all kinds of bonds being done at present, which bond brokers say is breaking all records, the confidence of investors and the results of the great plethora of money are apparent. And, furthermore, Wall Street always looks upon bond market activity as a straw indicating what is to develop in stocks.

GRANGER ACTIVITY.

Interest centred in the Granger shares in yesterday's market. All of that group were notably strong and active, under the leadership of Burlington. More than 33,000 shares of that stock changed hands, and it made a new high record, selling up to 109⅝ and making a net gain of nearly 1 per cent. for the day. Rumors of a 6 per cent. dividend rate on the stock were more definite than heretofore, but what was chiefly responsible for Burlington's strength was its report of net earnings for the month of June. Only a few days ago bear oracles were loudly proclaiming that the road was to show a two-hundred-thousand-dollar decrease in net for June, and one of the larger operators, from whom these oracles doubtless received their inspiration, was industriously advising short sales of the stock. Burlington did show a decrease in net earnings, but it was small as compared with what had been anticipated, amounting to $65,000.

St. Paul sold up to 102, and was active to the extent of nearly 25,000 shares. Rock Island, on transactions nearly as great, sold at 99 and gained over a point for the day. This is a new high price for Rock Island, considering the recent cash and stock dividend.

In both Burlington and St. Paul there was what appeared to be Standard Oil buying, while in Rock Island insiders attested their confidence by heavy purchases in the market.

STANDARD OIL CONFIDENCE.

Standard Oil interests are outspokenly bullish, and there are many indications of the stock market activity of the magnates of 26 Broadway. Recent buying of St. Paul, Burlington, and, according to some rumors, of Sugar Trust, are attributed to the Messrs. Rockefeller and their associates. Wall Street men close to Mr. J. D. Rockefeller quote him as talking with enthusiasm over the outlook for a period of great business activity.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings on Wednesday were $17,300, an increase of $2,300 over the same day last year. The road's earnings go on increasing steadily, and insiders say they see no reason to expect anything but great increases from now on. Among friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit it is claimed that the company has now on hand funds equal to 2 per cent. of the stock. And these friends furthermore point out that, even if the road is now earning no more than its fixed charges, the maintenance of the present percentage of gain will mean big surpluses at an early date. That Brooklyn Rapid Transit is doing an enormous business is evident. The company's cars daily are crowded and jammed from Park Row to Coney Island. Public discomfiture attests the road's increasing popularity.

It is semi-officially stated that negotiations looking to the absorption of the Nassau system by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, giving the latter a practical monopoly of the Brooklyn street railway field, have progressed to a point where both sides are now confident of its early completion.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific preferred got up yesterday to 72⅝, fractional lots selling at 73. This is a new high price for the stock. Over 10,000 shares of it changed hands, and the buying was of the same excellent character as has been noted for some time past, apparently coming from inside sources. The brokers who bought the Northern Pacifics were also buyers of Union Pacific preferred. That stock sold up close to 63. Bull talk on both Northern Pacific preferred and Union Pacific preferred is heard in conservative quarters.

THE BONDS AND THE BANKERS.

Transactions in the new Government threes yesterday were very heavy, aggregating nearly $725,000. The bonds sold at 105 and 105⅛. Just before the close one block of $512,000 was taken at 105. All day the bonds were in heavy demand.

Explanatory of the activity and strength of the threes, it is rumored that a combination of New York banking interests some time ago sold between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 of them to be delivered abroad at a premium of about 3½ per cent. Now these bankers find themselves short of the bonds and see a handsome loss on the transaction staring them in the face.

BRUNSWICK OUT OF DEBT.

Recent activity and strength on the Stock Exchange in the shares of the Brunswick City Company was to some extent explained in an official announcement made last night by the company's Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Kraetzer, Jr., that practically the property's entire funded debt has been paid off. A syndicate said to include prominent New York business men, formed to advance the development of the City of Brunswick, has provided the funds to extinguish the company's bonds, by subscribing for about 7,000 shares of treasury stock. The bonds thus retired aggregate over $175,000. Their liquidation leaves the company with a debt of less than $5,000, against which there is in the treasury about $60,000 in cash. The Brunswick Company has real estate in the industrial City of Brunswick, Ga., locally valued at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. The company's total capital stock is only $5,000,000.

Friends of the Brunswick Company point to the accomplishment of putting their company out of debt as significant of what improved feeling among business men can do.

THE SELLING OF SUGAR.

Traders kept Sugar Trust under pressure all day yesterday, and toward the close of business they made a concerted raid upon it, and succeeded in breaking it down to 137, near which price it closed with a net loss of 2½ points. Over 33,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands. Traders, however, were not the only sellers of the stock when the raid was made. Indications were seen of acquiescence by bull interests in the scoop in the stock. One firm, having Sugar Trust connections, bought 5,000 shares on the break. Apparently the drive at Sugar Trust was made by two parties—the traders who wanted to make profits on the short side and the bulls who were anxious to get Sugar back where they could buy it without running it up on themselves.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Northwest yesterday sold at 134, a record price for recent years. The stock was only fairly active, about 4,000 shares changing hands. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers, although they showed no disposition to climb for it or to bid it up. In well-informed circles the Northwest-Omaha merger plans are believed to be progressing as rapidly as possible. Despite "official denials" of any intentions of that sort, friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt talk confidently of what is to be accomplished by the consolidation of the two properties.

TRUST SHARES REACT.

Trust stocks were somewhat reactionary yesterday, chiefly because of the raids by traders who made special targets of them, probably on the theory that because the group has shown the greatest gains it should be the easiest to bear. Interests recently conspicuous as bulls on the industrial shares stood aside yesterday and were apparently quite willing to let the traders sell them down. On the reaction, however, these interests again became buyers. The industrial stocks were much less active than of late.

NEW HIGH PRICES.

Many stocks made new high records in yesterday's market. Burlington sold at 109⅝, Northwest at 134; Rock Island at 99, (relatively much higher than it sold before the cash and stock dividend was deducted from its market price,) New York Air Brake above 60, Northern Pacific preferred at 72⅝, Lake Shore at 198—all new record prices for the year.

AMERICAN SPIRITS AFFAIRS.

American Spirits insiders are intimating that there are close at hand announcements likely to bring about new activity in the stocks. These matters, it is understood, have to do with recent trade developments upon which spirits interests have built great hopes of largely increased earnings. Recently the American Spirits issues have been dull and laggard, but friends of the company have been buying both stocks largely, although quietly.

NEW CENTRAL COAL.

One hundred shares of New Central Coal stock yesterday sold at 41. The last sale of the stock was at 8½, and in some quarters it was figured that a 32½ per cent. advance had been made. This calculation is erroneous. New Central Coal traded in yesterday is the new stock, the par of which is only $20. The old stock was $100 par, the reduction in the company's capitalization from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000 having been effected by cutting down the face value of the stock. Old stock at 8½ is worth in the new stock 42½, consequently yesterday's sale of stock did not show any great change in the price.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Baltimore and Ohio plan of reorganization declared operative.

Increase of $2,546 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for June, making an increase of $428,650 for the fiscal year.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Increase of $26,085 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for June and increase of $419,671 since April 1.

Postponement of action on Standard Oil dividend until next week, owing to a difference of opinion among the Directors as to the amount to be declared.

Increase of 10,771 tons in eastbound transcontinental freight movement over the Southern Pacific for June, making an increase of 93,045 tons since Jan. 1.

Kansas City Suburban Belt's showing for month of July best in the history of the road.

Decrease of $65,708 in Burlington's surplus net earnings for June, but increase of $1,220,068 for the fiscal year.

Remarkable improvement in iron trade reported from Pittsburg. Foreign business expected to be larger this year than ever before in the history of the industry.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$52,453
Detroit & Lima Northern	1,987
International & Great Northern	5,988
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,723
Missouri Pacific	2,000
Wabash	22,023
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9,533

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$58,000
Chicago Great Western	10,766
Lake Erie & Western	7,408
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13,054
New York, Ontario & Western	13,114

PARK BANK REACHES UP TOWN.

It Has Acquired a Controlling Interest in the Plaza Bank, in Fifth Avenue.

The National Park Bank of 214 Broadway has reached out for an up-town clientage and has acquired important facilities for extending its large business by securing a controlling interest in the State Plaza Bank of 753 Fifth Avenue. This semi-official report of the blending of the interests of the two banks was issued yesterday:

> An interest has been acquired in the Plaza Bank, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, by parties prominent in the management of the National Park Bank, including Edward E. Poor, Richard Delafield, August Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Fish, and others. Some of these gentlemen will enter the Board of Directors at the next election; and reinforced by such names and a connection with the Park Bank, the Plaza Bank will enjoy a widely extended influence and power. No change in the management is contemplated. The negotiations were conducted by Messrs. Henry Marquand & Co.

The National Park Bank was established in 1856, and its business and influence grew steadily. It ranks now among the three leading banks of the city in its Clearing House transactions and its holdings of gold. Its capital is $2,000,000, and it has a surplus of $3,000,000. Edward E. Poor is its President and Stuyvesant Fish and Richard Delafield its Vice Presidents. George S. Hickok is Cashier. The bank's last statement included as items: Loans, $36,961,000; deposits, $50,942,000.

The Plaza Bank is thirty-five years the junior of the Park, having been incorporated and established in 1891. Its capital is $100,000, its surplus is a like amount. William McMaster Mills is its President and Charles W. Parsons Cashier. Its first President was William C. Brewster. Its last statement showed: Loans, $898,000; deposits, $1,184,000. Its location gives it the advantage of having little rivalry in the residential district.

While the Plaza is not to be considered a branch of the Park Bank, the intimate relations that are foreshadowed in the interest acquired by the latter will be similar to those of the Importers and Traders' in the Fifth Avenue Bank, the First National in the Astor Place Bank, the National City in the Second National, and the Hanover in the Colonial Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3¼	6
Kings County Inc.	7	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	141
Standard Gas preferred	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53½	53¾
Glucose pf.	106¾	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	407	408
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	99	101
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	176	178
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Hale & Norcross sold at .80, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Sierra Nevada at .60, 500 Union Consolidated at .24.

On the Mining Exchange 21,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .13 buyer 60 @.10@.12 buyer 30.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	3.00
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	4.00
Chollar	.18	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.20
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Anaconda	.30
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	C. & Cripple Creek	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.16
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.02
Leadville Con	.09	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.05

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.10½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.20	Isabella	.22
Miami	.42	Jefferson	.06¼
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.10	Lillie	.99
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Alamo	.2⅝	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anaconda	.35	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.08	Portland	1.15
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.002¼	Union	.13½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04
Elkton	.96		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Leather Mfrs'	180
Broadway	228	Manhattan	210
Central National	165	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	149
Chemical	3700	New York	235
City	1000	New York County	800
Commerce	200	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Continental	125	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	278	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	850	State of New York	105
German-American	112	West Side	275
Importers & Trad.	480	Western National	140

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$257,125,394
Gold reserve	188,078,028
Net silver	12,108,010
U. S. notes in the Treasury	47,005,345
Treasury notes of 1890	4,455,210
Total receipts this day	1,631,169
Total receipts this month	7,154,156
Total receipts this year	51,001,264
Total expenditures this day	2,644,000
Total expenditures this month	7,495,000
Total expenditures this year	81,758,475
Deposits in National banks	58,996,153

National bank notes received to-day for redemption $288,855. Government receipts: Internal revenue, $1,129,701; customs, $465,354; miscellaneous, $36,114. Expenditures, $2,644,000.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. P. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633

FINANCIAL.

7042	12966	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53034
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13088	18357	31491	37308	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37318	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31528	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18481	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13128	18486	31650	37389	45226	53098
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45232	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53208
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45338	53308
7327	13710	18790	31826	37542	45341	53311
7384	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45377	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the following Bonds, Stocks, and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919 (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.).

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above named bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

Over 93½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding bonds, and over 73 PER CENT. of the above-named stocks, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is declared operative.

The time for further deposits of the above-named bonds and stocks, without additional charge, has been EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING AUGUST 20, 1898, after which date (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said bonds and stocks will be accepted ONLY UPON A CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. OF THE PAR VALUE OF BONDS, AND AN ADDITIONAL CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, must be deposited on or before August 20, 1898. After that date, deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, August 3, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1898.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of September next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

184th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.

J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 3, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred stock a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the surplus net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after Aug. 24, 1898, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business Aug. 15, 1898.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 15, 1898, until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 25, 1898.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.
54 Wall St., New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable Aug. 15, 1898, at the office of the company in New York or Chicago, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16.

L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a court-house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing, warming and hot water supply, plumbing and drainage, and the electric wiring and fixtures of extensions to the dining room building of Group D, at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Am. Cotton Oil	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾
29,710	Am. Sug. Ref.	139⅛	140¼	137	137⅝
1,180	Am Tobacco	128½	128¾	126¾	127⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
20	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
190	A., T. & S.F. pf.	35¼	35½	34⅞	34⅞
80	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2,070	Brook. R. T.	58	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛
7,610	Chi., B. & Q.	108⅞	109⅝	108⅞	109½
3,470	C., Mil. & St. P.	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅞
4,360	Chi., R. I. & P.	98	99	98	99
60	Chi. & Northw.	133	134	133	134
100	C., C., C. & St.L.	41½	41½	41½	41½
120	Gen. Electric	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾
850	Louis. & Nash.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
620	Manhattan	107	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
2,180	Mo. Pacific	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
50	Nor. Pacific	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1,350	Nor. Pacific pf.	72½	72⅞	72½	72⅝
2,040	People's Gas	99⅝	100⅛	99½	99½
20	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Southern pf	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
150	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞
40	Union Pacific	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
740	Union Pac. pf.	62½	63	62⅝	62⅞
240	U. S. Rubber	39⅞	40	38½	38½
140	U. S. Leath. pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝
50	Wabash pf	20	20	20	20
410	West. Union	94½	94¼	93½	93½
59,830					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	A.,T. & S.F. adj.	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72⅜
3,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
50,000	Nor. P. gen. 3s	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
3,000	Wis. Cent. inc.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
$60,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
4th week July	$609,000	$667,000	$602,000
Month	2,024,000	2,106,000	1,799,000
From Jan. 1	13,620,275	11,818,694	11,946,482
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week July	$358,597	$306,144	$286,826
Month	955,143	957,700	840,053
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
4th week July	$129,808	$140,574	$120,424
Month	383,198	382,416	333,414
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	346	346	346
Month July	$202,516	$155,986	$206,276
From Jan. 1	1,427,665	1,271,106	1,425,847
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week July	$10,997	$9,010	......
From July 1	31,701	24,511	......
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week July	$75,829	$69,841	$77,656
Month	216,041	219,287	230,285
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week July	$14,728	$13,005	$13,007
Month	42,491	31,857	38,355
From Jan. 1	267,371	201,155	189,755
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week July	$91,391	$98,792	$86,093
Month	263,327	269,045	276,288
From Jan. 1	1,910,492	1,901,242	1,974,709
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
4th week July	$777,000	$775,000	$709,000
Month	1,965,000	1,919,000	1,800,000
From Jan. 1	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	12,041,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th week July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week July	$42,661	$55,715	$47,988
Month	149,829	179,486	157,638
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month July	$339,700	$299,148	$268,259
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week July	$127,123	$140,237	$132,279
Month	358,371	386,386	381,618
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
4th week July	$375,652	$358,629	$341,649
Month		970,641	1,045,509
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week July	$33,591	$24,058	$38,037
Month	113,166	71,451	126,539
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
4th week July	$123,780	$130,931	$140,679
From July 1	406,795	429,405	426,120
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for June—			
Passenger	734,207	627,238	655,200
Freight	2,091,078	1,994,838	1,676,838
Miscellaneous	367,664	400,062	393,039
Total	3,192,949	3,022,138	2,724,577
Op. expenses	2,293,498	2,070,772	1,911,355
Net earnings	899,451	951,361	813,222
Prop. ex. to gross	71⅞	68½	79⅛
Charges	890,000	876,201	886,000
Surplus	9,451	75,160	*72,778
For the year ended June 30—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$42,800,162	$35,526,186	$7,273,975
Net earnings	16,527,834	14,322,270	2,205,564
Prop. ex. to gross	61⅜	59⅝	2
Balance	5,847,948	3,807,847	2,040,099
Surplus	1,747,804	527,736	1,220,068

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	1,576,709	1,385,015	191,694
Other income	4,116	2,666	1,550
Total income	1,580,825	1,387,681	193,144
Exp. and taxes	1,187,041	1,000,333	186,708
Net income	393,784	387,348	6,436
Charges	322,852	342,501	*19,649
Surplus	70,932	44,847	26,085
From April 1—			
Gross earnings	4,803,130	3,906,064	897,066
Other income	41,442	18,592	22,850
Total income	4,844,572	3,924,656	919,916
Exp. and taxes	3,459,550	2,900,357	559,193
Net income	1,385,022	1,024,299	360,723
Charges	968,556	1,027,504	*58,948
Surplus	416,466	†3,205	419,671

*Decrease. †Deficit.

LONG ISLAND system for June—			
Gross earnings	481,799	472,635	9,164
Net earnings	208,640	197,551	11,083
Total income	230,140	219,709	10,431
Surplus	115,216	104,805	10,411
For twelve months—			
Gross earnings	4,688,956	4,329,571	358,385
Net earnings	1,449,594	1,297,981	151,613
Surplus	215,769	41,651	172,518
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for June—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$305,112	$255,528	$207,543
Op. expenses	187,874	140,836	133,803
Net earnings	117,238	114,692	73,740
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	3,362,283	2,468,701	2,467,354
Op. expenses	2,069,671	1,604,739	1,449,338
Net earnings	1,292,612	863,962	1,018,016

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for June—	Month. Increase.	8 Months. Increase.
Gross earnings	$144,300	$516,000
Operating expenses	34,700	326,000
Net earnings	109,600	190,000

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for June—	Month. Increase.	6 Months. Increase.
Gross earnings	$4,600	$31,600
Operating expenses	2,700	28,700
Net earnings	1,900	2,900

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Trading was of good volume to-day and prices generally were firm. Stock Yards advanced 1 more, to 120—within 2 of the highest record price, made last February. Buying was good and confident. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was bought actively, and a fair volume of business was done in mining stocks. Franklin was up ½ at 18½, losing ¼ later; Montana strengthened ¼, to 211¼; Wolverine ¼, to 24½; Butte gained ⅝, to 36¼, but it lost the gain. Fitchburg preferred gained ½ more, to 108; Dominion Coal lost ½, to 23; the preferred lost 2⅞, to 119½. Boston and Albany was up 1, at 226½; Illinois Steel convertible debentures rose 1, to 92; Mexican Central 4s rose 1, to [illegible]; Oregon Short Line "A" declined [illegible] to [illegible]; United States new 3s sold at 105. Atchison adjustment 4s were up ½, at 72¼, and general 4s ⅜, at 94¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s gained ¾, to 111, within 1½ of their high record price December, 1891.

The general list was distinguished by a uniform steadiness rather than by notable gains. It was a good market with no excitement, but with good undertone and good promise of further broadening. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2¾@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	226	..
Boston & Lowell	224	225
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119⅞	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119½	120
Fitchburg pf.	108	..
Old Colony	192½	195
Oregon Short Line	30	31
West End	86	86¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4⅝	4¾
Arnold	17¼	17½
Atlantic	27½	28½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.80
Boston & Montana	210	210½
Butte & Boston	26	26¼
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	14⅝	15
Franklin	18	18½
Osceola	49¼	49½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5⅞
Quincy	113	115
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	157	..
Tecumseh	2¼	..
Wolverine	24¼	24½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	278	279½
Dominion Coal	22¾	23
Dominion Coal pf.	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	175	185
Erie Telephone	70	70¼
General Electric	39⅝	40
General Electric pf.	94	95
Illinois Steel	58	59
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	133	135
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	190	191½
United States Oil	14¼	14¾
United States Rubber	38	39
Westinghouse Electric	26	27
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	..

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5½	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	219	Adams Express	104	104	104	104	+1
27¼	27¾	9,055	Am. Cotton Oil	28⅝	28⅝	27	27½	−1
88	88¾	1,945	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88	88	−⅛
133	140	5	American Express	134	134	134	134	......
12⅝	12⅞	650	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
26	27	369	Am. Malting Co.	26½	27	26½	27	+½
78	78¼	425	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	78⅜	78¼	−½
137⅛	137¼	32,975	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅝	140¼	137	137¼	−2⅛
114	114½	104	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114⅝	114¾	114⅝	114⅝	......
95	96	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	......
127¼	127⅜	18,545	American Tobacco	128½	128⅝	126⅝	127½	−¼
130½	131	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	−1½
89	89¼	1,516	Am. Steel & Wire	89¾	89¾	89⅜	89½	−½
89½	89⅞	510	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	−¼
10½	11	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	......
13⅜	13⅝	847	At., T. & S. F.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−½
34¼	34½	7,859	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35	35½	34¾	34⅝	−⅛
4¼	4½	5,310	Bay State Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	......
58¼	58½	10,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	58½	57⅞	58⅛	+½
13¼	13½	5,070	Brunswick City	12½	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+1⅛
53½	53⅞	200	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	+½
84	84½	200	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	−⅛
22⅝	22¾	1,760	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	−½
109½	109⅝	32,547	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108⅞	109⅞	108⅝	109½	+⅜
106½	107½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	−½
15	15¼	2,800	Chi. Gr. West	15¼	15½	15⅛	15¼	......
71½	74½	10	Chi. Gr. West. deb	71	71	71	71	......
39¾	40½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+½
28⅝	29¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−¼
10	10½	38	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	......
32½	34	193	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32	32	32	32	−1
101¼	101⅝	24,281	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101¼	102	101¼	101⅞	+⅜
152¼	152¾	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152⅝	152⅝	152½	152½	......
133½	133⅝	4,020	Chicago & Northw.	133½	134	133	133⅝	+½
98⅞	99	21,998	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	98	99	97⅞	99	+1½
7½	8	16	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	......
28	30	20	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅞	......
41½	42	460	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	−½
14½	14⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅝	−⅛
19½	20	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	19½	19½	−½
4¾	5	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	−½
198½	200	485	Consolidated Gas	200¾	200¾	199	199	−1½
39	40¼	100	Consolidated Ice	40	40	40	40	......
106¼	107½	159	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	+½
50⅞	51	1,690	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅛	51	+½
16½	17	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	−1½
127	131	182	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	......
122	..	11	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	123	123	123	123	......
13½	13¾	200	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	+¼
35⅝	35⅞	822	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	+½
39¾	39⅞	1,520	General Electric	40¼	40⅝	39¾	39¾	−½
132½	133	1,840	Great Northern pf.	133	133	132½	132½	−½
25¼	25½	500	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	+½
107⅞	108¼	1,050	Illinois Central	108	108½	108	108⅛	+⅞
95	100	32	Ill. Cent., leased line	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	......
58	59	100	Illinois Steel Co.	58	58	58	58	......
9⅜	9⅝	245	Iowa Central	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+1
34	35½	130	Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	+¼
16	17	625	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16½	+1⅛
53	54	1,020	Laclede Gas	53	53¾	53	53⅝	+2
95½	96	540	Laclede Gas pf.	94	96	94	96	......
71½	71¾	178	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	......
194½	200	200	Lake Shore	194½	198	194½	198	+6
54⅝	54½	5,940	Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+⅛
106⅝	107	2,840	Manhattan Con	106¾	107⅞	106⅝	106¾	......
156¼	157	3,365	Metropolitan St. Ry.	156	158	156	156⅝	+⅝
107¼	108¼	100	Michigan Central	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	......
28½	29½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	28½	28½	28½	......
88¾	90	87	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	89	88½	89	......
59	60	150	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+⅜
72	74	600	Minnesota Iron	72¾	73	72⅝	73	......
34¾	35¼	550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35½	35¼	34⅞	34⅛	+½
36½	36⅝	8,380	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+⅛
30⅜	31¼	220	Nat. Biscuit Co.	31	31	31	31	−½
95	..	235	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	......
36½	37	1,655	National Lead Co.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	−½
6	6½	790	National Linseed Oil	7	7	6½	6½	−1
37	42	100	New Central Coal	41	41	41	41	......
90½	91	100	New Jersey Central	90½	90½	90½	90¼	......
59	60¼	2,375	New York Air Brake	58	60	58	60	+3
118¾	119	830	New York Central	119	119	118⅝	118⅞	+⅛
190	191½	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	191	191	......
13	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	+¾
37	38	1,100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37	38⅛	37	38	+2
54⅜	55	7,820	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	+⅜
6½	6⅞	700	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	......
30⅛	30¼	5,430	Northern Pacific	30½	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	−⅛
72¾	72⅞	9,685	Northern Pacific pf.	72⅞	72½	72½	72⅝	+¼
15	15¼	600	Ontario & Western	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	......
50⅞	51	801	Oregon R. & Nav.	50	51	50	51	+1⅛
71½	72	249	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+1¼
31	31¼	800	Pacific Mail	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−½
35¼	36	932	Pacific Coast	36	36	35	35	−¼
117½	117⅞	714	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅞	117⅞	117¾	117⅞	+¼
99½	99¾	11,165	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅝	100⅞	99¼	99⅝	+⅝
190	191	403	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191	191	191	191	+¾
5	8	100	Quicksilver pf.	5½	5¼	5⅛	5¼	......
17¾	18	200	Reading	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
42⅛	42¼	525	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42¼	42½	42½	+½
20¼	21	300	Reading 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	......
20	20½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	......
7½	7¾	750	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
64½	65	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	64¾	63¼	64⅝	+1⅜
30⅛	30½	1,440	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+⅝
11¼	11⅝	250	St. L. Southw. pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	......
22½	24	100	St. Paul & Duluth	23½	23½	23½	23½	+½
162½	164	312	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	162½	163	162½	163	+½
84	84⅛	805	St. Paul & Omaha	84¼	84⅝	84	84	+⅞
20⅛	20¼	300	Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−¼
8⅝	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	......
32⅛	32¼	3,535	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+¼
5¼	5⅜	103	Standard R. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+¼
25⅝	25⅞	1,650	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	26	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
12½	12⅝	200	Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	......
24⅝	24¾	2,375	Union Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
62½	62⅝	12,682	Union Pacific pf.	62½	62⅞	62⅝	62½	+⅛
4¾	4⅞	3,705	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4¾	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
7⅛	7½	500	United States Leather	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+½
68¼	68½	2,950	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	68⅞	68	68¼	−⅜
38½	38⅝	9,187	United States Rubber	39⅝	40¼	38¼	38½	−1¼
97¾	98	2,570	U. S. Rubber pf.	98⅞	98⅞	97½	98	−¼
7⅝	7¾	325	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	......
19⅞	20	1,080	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	......
93½	94½	200	West Chicago St.	94	94	94	94	+½
93⅞	94	6,086	Western Union Tel.	94¼	94⅝	93¼	93½	−⅝
1¾	2	200	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	......
12¼	13	500	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+¼
	Sales	320,453						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105	105⅝
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅝	105¼
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127¾	128½
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128½
5s, r., 1904	112	113
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..
Alb. & Sus.	190	220
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30
Am. Sp. M. pf.	35	36½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
Balt. & Ohio	14½	16
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
Brook. Un. Gas	123	125½
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66¼	68
Central Pacific	16¾	17¼
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	56½	57½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84	87
C., L. & W. pf.	43½	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	65

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. & H. Coal	5	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	90½	91½
Del., L. & W.	151½	[illegible]
Den. & R. G.	12¼	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100
Detroit Gas	57½	60
Eastern Elevator	..	60
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 2d pf.	17⅝	18½
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55
Ft. Wth. & R. G.	10½	12½
Homestake	52	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	31
King. & Pem.	2	9¾
L. E. & W.	14	15
Long Island	50	55
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4¾	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
Mo., K. & T.	11	11¼
Mobile & Ohio	20¼	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	173	175
Nat. Lead pf.	109¾	111
Nat. Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	15	16
Ont. Mining	3½	5
Oregon S. L.	..	31
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	88
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	55	58
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Peo. & East.	3½	5½
P., C., C. & St. L.	42½	48
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63½	65½
P., Ft. W. & C.	171½	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¾	..
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	122	..
Rio Gr. W.	26½	29½
Rio Gr. W. pf.	66	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	59	61
St. L. S. W.	5⅝	6
St. P. & Dul. pf.	91	95
St. P. & O. pf.	153	155
Sil. bull. certfs.	58½	59½
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Avenue	175	180
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
U. S. Express	41	44
Wells-Fargo Ex.	118	123
Wis. Central	2	2½
Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The temptation to take profits caused a drain in the market to-day, United Gas Improvement selling down to 119⅝, and Electric Storage Battery stocks, common, to 34½, preferred to 40. At these prices good buying orders were executed and the stocks rallied. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was again active, being traded in the first hour and a half to the extent of about 5,000 shares at 20¾ to 20½, receding to 20⅛ on sales to realize profits. This was followed by a strong reaction and the stock advanced again steadily until it reached 20¾. The demand all day was strong and continuous, and 1,000-share lots seemed to be absorbed more quickly than smaller ones. Philadelphia Electric Light bonds sold at 100. Electric and People's 4s, Philadelphia Traction, and Union Traction were strong and higher. One of the market features was the sudden drop in Welsbach from 53¾ to 50. Cambria Iron also declined 1¼ points.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	..
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	30	30¼
Northern Pacific pf.	72½	72¾
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝
Reading t. ctfs.	8⅝	9
Reading 1st pf.	21	21⅛
Reading 2d pf.	10⅛	10⅜
St. Paul	101⅝	101⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅝	3¾
Met. Railway	156	157
Philadelphia Traction	90½	90⅝
Baltimore Con	22⅝	22⅞
Union Traction	19	19⅛
Electric Storage	35	35½
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
United Gas Imp.	119⅝	119⅞
Welsbach Light	51½	52
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
Am. R. E. L.	2⅝	3
Marsden	5½	5⅝
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	20½	20⅝
Choctaw	23½	24
Choctaw pf.	39½	39⅝
Electric & P. 4s	91½	..
Philadelphia Elec. 5s. t. ctfs.	99½	100
Con. T., Pittsburg	15½	15⅝
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	50⅝	50⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Biscuit preferred took a spurt to-day, opening at 95, and, after losing ¼, advancing to 95½, with a close at 95½. The common stock sold down from 31½ to 31. West Chicago went at 94¼ and Chicago City Railway at 270. Steel and Wire common opened at 39½, and, after a sale ⅛ higher, closed at 39½. Metropolitan Elevated stock is still at 1. The [illegible] sold to-day for 1½; the bonds were down, $4,000 going at 52½.

Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	27⅞
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	58⅛
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139½
National Biscuit Co. common	31
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	28½
North Chicago St. Railroad	218
West Chicago St. Railroad	94½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	18¼
American Steel & Wire common	39½
American Steel & Wire pf.	89½

MORE "SEA WATER BULLION."

Two Cones Received at the Assay Office from Lubec, Me.

The Assay Office has received by the New York and Boston Express Company, the recorded depositor, two cones of bullion, some particles of which appear to be rich gold, and an ingot of silver with the Philadelphia Mint mark stamped on it.

The express company's principal is the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston, or what is left of it, and the metal came from Lubec, Me. But for the recent developments that came of President and the Rev. P. F. Jernegan's trip to Europe with bundles of United States bonds, the bullion would be regarded as the outcome of his "secret process" for extracting "the precious metals" out of sea water, although chemists say that the value of the gold in a ton of sea water is only 4 cents.

The bullion that will be assayed weighs about 660 ounces, and if the results are the same as in the other sixteen consignments from Lubec, which netted nearly $23,000, its value is about $4,000. The mint ingot of silver was no doubt sent to the Marine Salts Company in lieu of a check for its value. The Assay Office officials infer that no more marine salts bullion will be received, and that the present batch was sent to be converted into money for the benefit of the stockholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Total sales $7,128,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.02	
Caledonia	.15	.19
Challenge Con	.12	.14
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.40	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.39
Crown Point	.08	.07
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.65	.75
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.04	.05
Mexican	.18	.15
Occidental Con	.58	.53
Ophir	.22	.25
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.12	.13
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.46	.52
Silver Hill	.08	.07
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con	.20	.22
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.19	.20

Silver bars, 58½; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	3	3½	2¾	3
Anaconda	34	40	35½	40
Anchoria	68	68½	68	68⅝
Argentum	20½	22½	21	21⅞
Battle Mountain	31	35	30	31
Columbine Victor	16	17	17	17¼
Consolidated	7⅞	8⅛	7¼	8
El Paso	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Elkton	97	97¼	96½	96½
Gibson	15⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20¼
Gold Coin	95	100	91½	92½
Gold King	56	58	56	59½
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Garfield	10½	10¾	10½	11⅛
Isabella	22½	22¾	22½	23
Jackpot	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅝
Jefferson	7	10	6½	8
Lillie	98¼	99	99	100
Matoa	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾
Moon Anchor	97	98	97	98
Pharmacist	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Portland	115½	115¾	115	115⅝
Rawlings	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅝
Ross	11½	12	11½	12
Union	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	12½
Work	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

RUSSELL SAGE 82 YEARS OLD.

The Venerable Financier Congratulated on Bodily and Mental Vigor.

Russell Sage was eighty-two years old yesterday, and many friends called at his office in the Bank of Commerce Building to congratulate him on his vigor of mind and body. Mr. Sage was as chatty as usual, and talked as an agriculturist and a financier, on his home farm topics, and the current features of Manhattan and the stock market. To one of his callers he boasted that he was "as frisky as one of my two-year-olds," and that he fully expected to be a nonagenarian.

Some special congratulations came by mail, and one of them was a note from President McKinley.

Mr. Sage was out in the Wall Street district yesterday, and was everywhere reminded in kindly fashion of his anniversary. J. Pierpont Morgan gave him a very cheery greeting. Mr. Sage took his usual train in the afternoon for his homestead at Lawrence, L. I.

Says He Obtained Funds Wrongfully.

An attachment has been obtained here for $8,880 in a suit brought against Georg Meder and Louise Carstens of Bremen by Emil Loewe of that city to recover that amount. The attachment was obtained by Consul General Feigel on the strength of advices from Germany. It was alleged that on April 1 Mr. Loewe's bank book was stolen from his house during his absence; that Meder obtained 37,000 marks on it from the Deutsche Bank, and that Meder and Carstens fled to New York, arriving here on April 28. Meder was a waiter and Carstens a servant. Meder is supposed to have gone to Rochester.

Electric Light Co. Changes Hands.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that the Hudson County Electric Light Company, which has been operated for several years by the General Electric Company, had passed into the hands of a local syndicate represented by Edward F. C. Young, Bernard M. Shanley, and Miles Tierney, who are connected with the North Jersey and Consolidated Traction Companies and the North Hudson County Railway Company. It was also stated that the company would be reorganized next week and new officers chosen. Until then the persons interested in the scheme decline to give any further information.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Herman Wertheim.—Deficiency judgment for $6,126 was docketed yesterday against Herman Wertheim, in favor of James S. Reynolds, growing out of the sale of property at 114 Broome Street and 22 Willett Street, which sold at foreclosure for $36,000.

Catherine E. Steers.—Stephen H. Keating has been appointed receiver of the rents of 444 Central Park West by Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court, on the application of Julius Glaser, in supplementary proceedings brought by him against Catherine E. Steers.

Eveleth Printing Company.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire received an execution yesterday against the Eveleth Printing Company of 71 Varick Street for $4,198, in favor of George C. Savage, on a demand note made by the company on April 13, 1895. Walter Eveleth was Treasurer of the company.

Out of Town.

Charles T. Battelle.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against Charles T. Battelle of Seattle, Washington, for $2,035, which was obtained by Carter, Hughes & Dwight for James G. Lynch on an assigned claim of the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle on two notes of Mr. Battelle's given for overdrafts. It was served on a trust company here.

Julius S. Stern.—Judgment for $22,576 was entered yesterday against Julius S. Stern, importer of dress trimmings on Union Square, in favor of Paul Monnier on twelve bills of exchange made by Chaleyer, Monnier & Chailley in Paris in 1894 which were accepted by Mr. Stern but which he did not pay when demand was made upon him. Mr. Stern gave up business in his own name several years ago, and became Vice President of a company in this line of business.

SUIT AGAINST THE GODEY CO.

Sheriff Receives an Execution for $2,292, but Finds the Plant Covered.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution yesterday against the Godey Company, publisher, of 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, for $2,292, in favor of the Martin Cantine Company of Saugerties, N. Y., on a judgment obtained in Ulster County against the Godey Company and Frederick W. Seybel, the President. The latter filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, and his schedules showed that the Godey Company owes him $15,504, for money loaned to the company, salary, &c. He has 592 shares of common stock and 204 shares of preferred stock of the company.

The present Godey Company was incorporated on March 23, 1894, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, which was reduced in August, 1895, to $200,000. Mr. Seybel became President of the company about four years ago. It published Godey's Magazine and a line of books. When the Sheriff went there yesterday to make a levy he was informed that the entire plant was covered by a chattel mortgage of $25,000 to secure bonds.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

Charles D. Rowe, salesman of 96 Prince Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $8,092 to two creditors, Susie A. C. Rowe, as administratrix, $6,373, and the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $1,719. His assets are $600 due him for salary. Attorney, John J. Adams.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, Henry—Daniel P. Toomey	$410
ARKELL, Wm. J.—Fitchburg National Bank	5,070
BLUMENTHAL, Rachel—B. Nassauer	143
BARUCH, Solomon—Ovide Dupre	549
BEAR, Joseph—J. J. Harris	87
BREMER, Wm.—Wm. Endemann, et. al.	35
CITY OF N. Y.—S. Marino	875
COOK, Edward N.—E. Twyeffort	214
CHELLBORG, Albert—J. Andrews, et. al.	192
CLOGG, Wright & Co.—Manuel Knath & Co.	1,484
DAVIS, Chas. W.—N. F. Palmer	1,081
DOLGE, Alfred, and Daniel Green & Co.—The First National Bank of Hempstead	2,636
DURBROW, Jas. W.—Wm. Durbrow as attorney	1,019
DALE, Anna T.—J. Murray and another	120
FRUH, George—Rocky Hill Stone Storage Co.	471
ENGEL, Isabelle—R. J. Boyd	125
FRENZ, Charles—G. F. Welden	131
FRANCESCONI, Josephine and Charles—J. & J. Eager & Co.	428
GUNST, Jacob M.—C. S. Truax	71
CARPENTER, Jas. O.—E. F. Kienle	83
HOFFSTADT, Adolph—F. H. Stevens and another	124
KEMPLER, Joseph and Sam—H. B. Katz, guardian, &c.	302
KOHNKEN, Charles—P. Brauneis	72
LITTLE, Bell V.—J. Weir and another	57
LIEVI, Moses—D. S. Yankauer	32
MAYFARTH, Valentine—Viola Hahn and another	205
NEWTON, Mary A.—D. Grieme Coal Company	151
NEWTON, Henry G. or Harrie G.—D. Grieme Coal Company	580
PUCCI, Antonio G. and Henry Murray—The Home Bank	373
PERRY, Clayson S.—C. S. Truax	186
RUGG, E. Stevens—H. Bell	275
ROSENBLUM, Bella F.—Hamburg-American Packet Company, costs	24
RUHLING, Frederick E., Jr., and Adolph—H. Blum	177
SCHAUMBERGER, Nathan—H. Friedman	63
SEYBELL, Frederick W., and the Godey Company—The Martine Cantine Company	2,292
SAMPTER, Otto—James W. Taft	391
SIEDLER, Charles—Caroline Klebisch, as administratrix, &c	1,024
STERN, Julius S.—Paul Monnier	22,576
STERCKR, Alphonse—Simon E. Bernheimer and another	706
SCRIBNER, Isaac T.—Bouker Contracting Company	344
SULLIVAN, Michael—First National Bank of Brooklyn	340
SEAMAN, Frank, and James McEntegart—First National Bank of Brooklyn	1,560
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William V. O'Callaghan	189
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Mitchell	200
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George I. King	83
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. J. Hoffman	123
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. H. Ammerman	88
THE EVELETH PRINTING COMPANY—George C. Savage	4,198
TALLMAN, Clarence E.—A. Walters	37
WESCOTT, Clarence M. and Frank P.—John H. Higgins, executor, &c., and another, costs	350
WEBER, Hugo J.—Edwin N. Doll	409
WATERBURY, Frederick L.—H. C. Babcock	37
WERTHEIM, Herman—J. S. Reynolds, deficiency	6,126
YARD, Wilson R.—H. F. Schluster and another	260
UGHETTA, Louis—A. Arrigoni	309
ZEIMER, Henry—H. Newman	1,4[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Dispose of West Side Dwellings—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Norman & Farber, for about $52,000, one of their new American basement dwellings, 6 West Eighty-seventh Street, 22 by 100.8.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American basement dwelling 36 West Eighty-fifth Street. This is the last house to be sold of a row recently completed by Mr. Wagner.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.

Porter & Co. have sold for John D. Dailey to Martha A. Smith, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 150 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Eliza Merz the three-story dwelling 111 Ludlow Street, 20 by 87.6. The same firm recently purchased 107 and 109.

The Union Real Estate Company has purchased from Edward H. Doyle a lot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Philip Smith, for $20,100, the four-story brick buildings 75 and 75½ Greenwich Avenue, northwest corner of Eleventh Street, 81 by 12 by 80 by 29.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to F. E. Wadhams, representing the defendants, Sarah M. Andrews and others, for $450, the lot on Front Street, south side, 62.10 feet west of Jackson Street, 12.2 by 16.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Man, trustee, for $10,000, the plot southeast corner of Delancey Place and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 183 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret A. McKenzie, for $2,800, the plot on Matilda Street, east side, about 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, block front on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, 113.6 by 27.2 by 102.11 by 24.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,669; subject to another mortgage for $27,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 138 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 370 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventh Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 62; Brodie & Hanratty of 1,783 Madison Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $19,000.

Nos. 345 and 347 West Eighty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 92.4; W. E. D. Stokes of 262 West Seventy-second Street, owner; T. E. Gooch, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 339 West Eighty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25 by 71.6; W. E. D. Stokes, owner; T. E. Gooch, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 620 to 628 East Eighteenth Street, for a brick furnace, 12 by 14; city, owner; J. G. Crane, architect; cost, $600.

No. 205 Wooster Street, for a six-story brick factory and lofts, 36.8 by 95; Teichman & Potter, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.4 by 95; Mary A. McGuire of 146 Bowery, owner; John P. Leo, architect; cost, $25,000.

Eighth Street, north side, 52.6 feet east of Second Avenue, Unionport, for a three-story brick tenement, 26 by 64; S. M. de Pasquale, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $6,000.

Elton Avenue, east side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, 27 by 94; Sylvester Kramer of 625 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 42 Bowery, to a three-story brick photograph gallery and store; estate of Louisa D. Kane of 27 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; E. E. Payne, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 Sullivan Street, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; Cella Brothers of 111 Sullivan Street, owners; W. P. Irving, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,645 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, 20 by 100.11; George Marinus of 230 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, owner; S. Joyce, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 56 West Fortieth Street, to a one-story brick church; St. Ignatius's Church, owner; R. W. Tether, architect; cost, $250.

NEW HOTEL ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Work Begun on Fifteen-Story Structure for the Byrnes Estate.

The construction of the new fifteen-story bachelor apartment hotel to be erected at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street by the Matthew Byrnes estate will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Excavating was begun Tuesday, and on Wednesday a mortgage of $650,000 on this property was given by Fernando Baltes, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and sole trustee of the Byrnes estate, to the Bowery Savings Bank.

The new structure will stand on a plot 75 by 150 and will adjoin the new Delmonico's at the rear. Its exterior will be of limestone and white glazed brick. The basement has been designed for use as a restaurant and there will be stores on the street floor. The architects, O'Rourke & Sons of Newark, estimate the cost of the building at something over $750,000, and its completion is promised within nine months. This ground was purchased by the late Mathew Byrnes in 1857 for $80,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 4.

AVENUE A, w s, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 24.5 x70; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Frederick Wasshausen	$18,000
HORATIO ST, n s, 20 ft e of Greenwich St, 20x50; Cyullus Myers and others to Louisa Bardon	7,000
JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Union Av, 58.9x386x irregular; H. B. Kirk and another to August Ganzenmuller	1
MADISON ST, 328, s w corner of Scammel St, 25x90.7; Isaac Cohn to Dora Scheer	28,500
MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 178, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Emily A. Lambert	2,800
WAVERLEY PLACE, e corner of Grove St, 100x200; William V. Molloy, as Sheriff of Westchester County, to Mary M. Bickford	100
8TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 50x100; Hermann Strauss to Louis Keplinger	1
6TH ST, s s, 249.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11 x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Henry Herrmann	18,000
8TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 75.8x100; Thomas K. Moore and wife to Max Marx and another	125,000
9TH ST, 732, s s, 20x93.11; Albert Hommel to Alexander Finelite	1,200
30TH ST, n s, being w 25 ft of Lot 884, map of Wakefield, 25x114; James Tichborne to William Y. Jack	1
31ST ST, 445, n e s, Lot 361, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.8; Michael Coffey to George H. Simonson	4,500
21ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; rel. dower Bertha Dieffenbach to Louisa Schulz	1
51ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 200.10 to s s of 52d St x w 20x s irregular to St x 31.10 to beginning, together with all title to interior gore lot adjoining on w s; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Michael A. Hoffmann	25,900
8TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Hyman B. Stern to Mrs. Petronella Czarnecke	13,250
83D ST, n s, 255 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.5; Fannie Horowitz to Charles G. Bartlett and others, executors, &c.	11,750
78TH ST, 235 East, 26.2x102.2; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Josephine Wiegers	15,000
83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 16.1 x102.2; Salomon Davidson to Jacob Jung	1
83D ST, 131 East, 25.6x102.2; John W. Wallace to Jacob Jung	18,000
87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Edmund E. Murphy to Charles A. Dall	200
TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft w of Park Av, 74.8x100.8; August Ganzenmuller and wife to H. B. Kirk	90,000
ST, n s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 16x100; Yetta Hirschbein to Katharine [illegible]	10,500
110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x90.11 x irregular; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Sarah J. Burby	250
112TH ST, n s, 570 ft w of 3d Av, 26x100.10; Rebecca Davis to Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn	10,000
118TH ST, 30 East, 26x100.11; Jacob Rose and wife to Julia Casper	1
121 ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Bertha Dieffenbach, executrix and trustee, and others to Louisa Schulz	7,400
133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frieda Hart to Joseph Krankel	5,000
133D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x210 to 132d St; Marcus Nathan to Thomas K. Moore	10,000
142D ST, s s, 141.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; 141st St, n s, 186.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Susie Norman and others to Charles Lane	1
158TH ST, n e corner of Courtlandt Av, 92x51.6; Louis Wirth to Catharine M. Schwenk	17,000
162D ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x197.4; William Thompson to John Duer and another, executors, &c.	1

Recorded Leases.

BLUME, Herman, to John Kampf; Tremont Av, 1,005, 3 years....200,	300
EIMER, Charles, to Ferdinand R. Minrath; 2,267 2d Av, 2 10-12 years	540
HOLLDIEK, Louisa, and others to Ernst Modersohn; 8th Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, 25.5x100, 9¾ years......1,800,	2,500
KOPPER, Margaret G., individually and as trustee to Peter Chickiacos; 2,290 3d Av, 2 years......2,300,	2,400
REISS, William, to Amanda Bockmann; Morris Av, 603, s w corner of 151st St, 8 years	360

Recorded Mortgages.

BOCKMANN, Amanda, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 603 Morris Av, s w corner of 151st St, leasehold, demand	$2,475
BROCKMEIER, Karl L., to Gottlob Handte; s s of 19th St, 312.7 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	500
BROWN, Ella, to Edward O'Rourke; 55 East 79th St, 1 year	3,000
CORBETT, James and Mary, to Lewis Moore; s s of Potter Place, 241.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 1 year	1,500
FARMER, William W., to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 38th St, and 106 West 78th St, 1 year	15,000
HERRMANN, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 426 6th St, 3 years	15,000
HERRMANN, Henry, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 6th St, 249.9 ft w of Avenue A, installments	1,000
HOFFMANN, Michael A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 167 and 169 East 51st St, also interior lot, begins at the centre line of the block between 51st and 52d Sts, 117.4 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years	16,000
JAEGER, Hermann F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Madison Av and 105th St, 5 years	17,500
JUNG, Jacob, to John W. Wallace; 131 East 83d St, 2 years	15,000
KRANKEL, Joseph, to Frieda Hart; s s of 133d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments	1,000
LANE, Charles, to John A. Norman and others; s s of 142d St, 141.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av; also, n s of 141st St, 186.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years	20,000
LEVY, Lazarus, to the State Bank; Lot 11, map of the property of Henry Rutgers, 7th Ward, leasehold, secures note	7,000
LYONS, Constance H. and Julius J., to John A. Buckingham; n s of 53d St, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years	19,000
McDONNALL, Margaret, to Harlem Savings Bank; n w s of Intervale Av, 355.6 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year	1,500
MODERSOHN, Ernest, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,150 8th Av, leasehold, demand	5,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to Henry Raabe & Sons; s s of 111th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av; n s of 132d St, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, ½ year	1,965
PEASE, Cora and Harry D., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 139 West 103d St, 1 year	7,000
POYNTZ, Alice A., to Joseph J. Corn; s s of 119th St, 354.7 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years	1,500
POYNTZ, Alice A., to Rosalie Corn, general guardian, &c.; s s of 119th St, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years	3,500
SCHULZ, Louisa and Eugen, to Bertha Dieffenbach, executrix, &c., and another, executor, &c.; n s of 121st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	3,400
SCHWENK, Catherine M. and Henry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 158th St, 5 years	10,000
SHOCK, Gustav, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 59th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	10,000
STEVENS, William, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 70 West 52d St, 1 year	21,000
STUMPF, Peter J., to Mary Moir; s s of Home St, 41.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years	3,000
STUMPF, Peter J., to Cora Baldwin; s s of Home St, 21.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years	3,000
STUMPF, Peter J., to Mary J. Moir; s s of Home St, 61.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years	3,000
STUMPF, Peter J., to Florinda J. Tilford, trustee, &c.; s s of Home St, 81.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years	3,000
SUGARMAN, William, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 329 to 333 Madison St, n w corner of Scammel St, 1 year	22,000
WASSHAUSEN, Frederick, to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 2 years	3,000
WASSHAUSEN, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Avenue A, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 3 years	15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Fannie, to Henrietta Jacobs	$2,500
FORD, Henry W., trustee, to the Continental Trust Company	45,500
FRITZ, Lydia, to Isaac B. Bristol	Nom.
LEWARD, Alfred T., to Rebecca Ehrich	5,243
LEWINSON, Benno, to Philippina Schillinger, as administratrix, &c	3,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank	Nom.
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank	----
O'ROURKE, Edward, to John F. W. Drescher	Nom.
SILMAN, Joe, to Simon Raffael	1,000
VANDEWATER, Mary A., to J. K. Hayward	3,100
WAGNER, Louis A., to Edgar W. Youmans, Jr	1,068

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, 1,117; the Manhattan Railway Company against Lewis S. Marx and others, executors, &c., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

2D AV, 668; Paulina Oppenheimer against Dora Maas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Blain.

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Edmund Coffin against John F. Scannell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Holt.

84TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Louis Stern against Ellen McAuliffe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Carlo Luckes against Joseph Sciocco and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, A. Cohen.

113TH ST, 8 and 10 East; Bernhard Freund against Dorothea Adelman and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

116TH ST, 64 West; Aaron H. Rosenberg against Harris Fordinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McIlvaine.

159TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map Village of Melrose, 50x100; George A. Meyer or Mayer against Mary Kraser and others, (partition;) attorney, S. Williamson.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x100; John J. Cahill against Margaret A. McCaffrey, owner; John J. McCaffrey, contractor	$300
EAST BROADWAY, s e corner of Jefferson St, —x—; Louis Perelstein against Educational Alliance, owner; H. B. Tucker and Charles Hvass, contractors	75
JACKSON AV, w s, 160 ft n of Cedar Place, 75x100; George Mackenzie against James A. Lane, owner and contractor	225
ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x104; William V. Gordon against Amalie Bushmann, owner and contractor	150
11TH AV, n w corner of 182d St, 75x100; Leo Oppenheimer against Dexter B. Horton and John Coar, owners and contractors	100
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; August Kuhnla against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors	300
120TH ST, 303 and 305 West; John W. Rapp against Joshua F. Howes, owner; J. F. & E. D. Howes, contractors	225
12TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 100x114, William's Bridge; Adolf Sydblad against Marie Lasperges, owner; Salvator Lasperges, owner and contractor	41
159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x86, Harry W. Bell against John P. Ellis, owner; McDonald & Ellis, contractors	228

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

188TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 189th St; Adler & Herrman with Samuel Kapelansky and Herman Kronenberg, 20 payments	$44,000

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cassidy vs. Roosevelt.
2—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
3—Schlosshelmer vs. Fry.
4—McLochlin vs. Mann.
5—Ferris vs. Croth.
6—Lyman vs. Guertin.
7—Douglass vs. Grunhut.
8—Middlebrook vs. Grunhut.
9—Levy vs. Goulet.
10—Graef vs. Levison.
11—Manice vs. Remsen.
12—In re Rond.
13—Bertelson vs. Southold.
14—Louis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
15—Hasnack vs. Hasnack.
16—People ex rel. Carr vs. Fromme.
17—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertled.
18—Pitcher vs. Muller.
19—In re Arkell.
20—In re Gruberg.
21—Ryker vs. Glover.
22—Haring vs. Cottaberry.
23—John Webber & Co. vs. Hearn.
24—Fischer vs. Loewenberg.
25—McDonald vs. O'Neill.
26—Pierson vs. Brackett.
27—Man. Ry. vs. Kenney.
28—Sentile vs. Deutsch.
29—Poole vs. Poole.
30—Un. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co. vs. Kinney.
31—People, &c., vs. Tiedeman.
32—Rabenowitz vs. Rabenowitz.
33—Ruggiero vs. Cassamasa.
34—Greenbaum vs. Greenbaum.
35—People, &c., vs. Codney.
36—Tenney Co. vs. Novelty Textile Printing Co.
37—Kennedy vs. Hooper.
38—Wahe vs. Jerome.
40—Muller vs. Muller.
39—Am. Straw Board Co. vs. Westchester Homestead Co.
41—Cutting vs. Cutting.
42—Mariano vs. Mariano.
43—Monson vs. Henderson.
44—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
45—Post vs. Nadeau.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Amelia Barnett.
Catharine Slaven.
John Gebhardt.
August Steegmann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Albert Shenfield, Michael Ward.
2—Bridget Worthington, Annie Williams.
3—John Gibson.
4—William Cummings.
5—George Schey.
6—Morris Jerinsky.
7—John Vandemark.
8—Harris Stein.
9—Michael Lally.
10—Samuel Davis.
Pleadings.
1—George Allen, James Lane.
2—Annie Hart.
3—James Bartley.
4—Frederick C. Brennan, Thomas Clark.
5—Thomas Moran, George Vandemark, Francis O'Leary.
6—James Farley.
7—Joe Joseph.
8—Richard Bulger.
9—Jennie Smith.
10—Richard Murphy.
11—Charles Harmon.
12—John Levy, Isaac Kallenbacher.
13—Paul Weiss.
14—Tony Devone.
15—John Travinski.
16—Angelo Smelo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—William Hardy.
3—Pietro Rigali.
4—Frederick Moise.
5—George Ross, James Manning.
6—Ellen Ristenpadt.
7—Jennie Gibson.
8—George Henderson.
9—Christopher Vorillas.
10—Samuel Tatarsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Smith—George N. Messiter. Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. McGeorge—Lewis L. Delafield. Holt vs. Smith—Avery D. Andrews. Britton vs. Atlantic Construction Company—James J. Nealis. Smith vs. Broadbelt—Eugene A. Philbin.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Foster vs. Del Pino—James C. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Murphy vs. Christian Press & Publishing Co.—William W. Jenks.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, Middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68c; No. 2 red, 69⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅛@33¾c; No. 2 corn, 33@33¼c; Northwest flax, 91c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 27@28c; No. 3 white, 25@27½c; No. 2 rye, 44¾@45¼c; No. 2 barley, 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88½@90c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $8.85@$8.90; lard, per 100-lb, $5.25@$5.27½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.80; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

There was very little interest in cotton yesterday. The price, being low, was against confidence on the short side. The crop news, being of a high average, was against confidence on the long side. The bulls claim that the market has been oversold—that the crop situation has been overdiscounted. The bears claim that trade conditions in this country offer no encouragement, that the Liverpool market is stagnant as to speculation, and that English cotton spinners are not likely to anticipate their wants with speculation everywhere so dull and crop accounts so generally favorable. Neither side, however, has the courage of its convictions, and business hangs fire. Yesterday morning the market opened dull at a decline of 1@2 points, but reacted on some buying, said to be on orders from a Philadelphia house. This led to covering, and before noon the market was back to Wednesday's closing figures. For the rest of the day business was almost at a standstill, with the close quiet at a net gain of 1 point.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled slow and closed dull, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 871 bales included 700 bales for export and 171 to spinners. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5½c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	1	...	2,732
Thus far this week	20,934	100	6,426
Since Sept. 1	3,486,940	815,308	2,967,345

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.88@5.89
September	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92@5.93
October	5.95	5.97	5.95	5.97@5.98
November	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.01
December	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.03@6.04
January	6.05	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07
February	..	..	..	6.09@6.10
March	6.13	6.14	6.13	6.13@6.14
April	..	..	..	6.16@6.18
May	6.20	6.20	6.19	6.20@6.21

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; January-February, 3.20½B; February-March, 3.21½S; March-April, 3.22B; April-May, 3.23S; May-June, 3.23½B; August, 3.24½S; August-September, 3.23½S; September-October, 3.22S; October-November, 3.21B; November-December, 3.20½S; December-January, 3.20@3.21.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69 13-16	71 3-16	69 13-16	71
December	68¾	69⅝	68¾	69⅝
Corn—				
September	37¼	37½	37⅛	37½
December	38	38⅜	38	38⅜
Oats—				
September	—	—	—	25⅞
Lard—				
September	—	—	—	5.57

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65⅛	66 7-16	65⅛	66¼
December	64¼	65 7-16	64 5-16	64⅞
May	66⅝	67⅛	66¼	67⅛
Corn—				
September	32⅝	33	32⅝	33
December	33⅛	33½	33	33½
May	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
Oats—				
September	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20⅞
May	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
Lard—				
September	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.30
October	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.35
Ribs—				
September	5.15	5.22½	5.15	5.20
October	5.20	5.27½	5.20	5.25
Pork—				
September	8.90	9.00	8.85	8.92½
October	8.90	8.92½	8.90	8.92½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

It was a genuine bull day in wheat almost from start to finish, with speculative business more active and the disposition toward investment buying more pronounced than it has been in a long time. Reasons for this strength and increased activity were found in the disappointing movement of new wheat at all Winter wheat receiving points. Bears were unable to get away from the fact that farmers have taken matters into their own hands and will refuse to market their wheat freely except at more attractive prices. It is still an open question whether or not the Spring wheat producers will follow suit and withhold their grain as Winter wheat farmers are now doing. The greatest shrinkage in yesterday's movement was at Toledo, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis, all of which markets reported strong advances in spot property. St. Louis was also a liberal buyer of futures in various markets. Milling demand at Minneapolis and other points was excellent, and but for the strong position of cash holders, export houses would doubtless have been much more prominent. They took about 10 loads here and 20 loads at out ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—August, 88c; September, 64½@64¾c; December, 62⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 85⅞; No. 1 Northern, 83⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 80c. Rye higher; No. 1, 44½c; September, 60⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 80c bid; August, 63⅝c; September, 68⅝c; December, 66c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed, 28c; No. 3, 27¼c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 27½@29½c; track white, 33@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53@55c, free on board, afloat; 46@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Old malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter straights, $4@4.40; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 67½c; bulk, 65@80@90c; rye feed, to arrive, 65@67c; middling, bulk, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Flour—First patents, $4.15@$4.25; second patents, $4@$4.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½@6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼@6½c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—5.50c; city lard, 4.90@5.10c; refined, South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.65c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝@5c; city lard, stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—Close—Beef, extra India mess, 65s.; prime mess, 57s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, firm; Western, 51s. 3d.; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s.; American, finest colored, 37s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s. 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, ruled less active than Wednesday's market, but nevertheless showed a fair degree of interest without much variation in prices. The general undertone of the market was feeble, as receipts at Rio and Santos showed up in larger figures, while warehouse deliveries in this country, together with the spot demand, made an unsatisfactory offset to the movement of the new crop and the increasing visible supply. European cables were also against our market, but, on the other hand, the price of coffee is comparatively low and recent indications of broadening speculative interest deters the bears in the matter of increasing short accounts and encourages holders a little. The fluctuations for the day were confined to 10 points. The market was finally quiet at a net loss of 5 to 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	..	..	..	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg—¼@½ pfennig net lower; market will be closed Saturday; holiday. Havre—¼f net lower; January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 37.25; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.50; August, 36.00; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 48@50c; California, second, 46@48c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 38@40c; Western low, 28@30c.

METALS.

IRON—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65. COPPER—Lake ingot, $11.50. TIN—$15.85. LEAD—$3.95. SPELTER—4.55.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23¼c; butter grades, 27@29c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28@28½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, 2.30.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 4.—Spirits turpentine, 26c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; WG, $1.80; WW, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—Spirits turpentine, 25½c; resin, 92½@97½c; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4.—Turpentine, 24½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Very little doing. Feeling dull. Cable slow and unchanged. $4.25; buttermilks nominal at $3.75@$4.25; CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.75; Westerns, city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, $6.25@$7.12½; culls, $4. HOGS—$4.15@$4.35.

MR. TUCKER ELECTED AGENT.

Succeeds Dr. Tolman in the Association for the Poor.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Mr. Frank Tucker was elected General Agent, to succeed Dr. William H. Tolman, who recently resigned. Mr. Tucker has for ten years been the business manager of The Jersey City News. While he still retains an interest in that newspaper, his whole time and attention will be given to the work of the association.

The President of the Association is Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, and the Vice Presidents are the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, and Messrs. William G. Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews, and Howard Townsend.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRANSIT.

Through New York the Shortest Route from Para to Caracas.

Martin M. Arvelle, a merchant of Caracas, Venezuela, arrived here yesterday from Para, Brazil, en route for his home at Caracas. He explained that it was a case of "the longest way round, the surest way home."

The grounds for this proposition became apparent when Mr. Arvelle explained that it took him four months to get from Caracas to Para, the reason being that there is no direct service between those two South American ports. He had found it a matter of waiting for small craft that happened to be going from some one port to some other, and sometimes of resorting to canoes. A portion of the journey was by way of the Orinoco River and the overland.

The trip was a business one, and, having accomplished it, Mr. Arvelle claimed that he could make the homeward trip by coming to New York from Para and thence returning by steamer directly to La Guayra in one-fifth the time. He thought that the experience should suggest a field for Yankee capital on the South American coast.

ELIZABETH STREET RAILWAY.

A New Proposition Made for the Trolley Franchise.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—John Kean this afternoon submitted a new proposition to the Union County Board of Freeholders for the trolley franchise from here to Plainfield on the county road under the Squire trolley law on behalf of the Elizabeth City Horse Railroad Company. The motive power to be used is electricity.

The amount of money to be contributed by the company for defraying the cost of improving the public highways or any of them as indicated in part of the map adopted on July 14 is $250,000, and interest at 4 per cent. for ten years. The amount to be paid annually for the franchise is $100.

It is the purpose of the company to connect the street railway proposed to be built with the road now owned and operated in Elizabeth by the Elizabeth Street Railroad Company, such road to be equipped with electricity, thus forming a direct route from the ferry at East Jersey Street to the centre of the City of Plainfield. The company will also agree to sprinkle its own roadbed when dusty at its own expense.

The material to be used in the construction of the street railroad shall be of standard quality, and the tracks shall be located on such parts of said highways as may be designated.

The cars to be used by the company shall be provided with fenders of approved design, and shall be run on an average headway of at least fifteen minutes between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M., and at other hours according to the needs of travel. This proposition was made with the expectation that the franchise, if granted, would be for the term of seventy-five years.

WANTS POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.

Woman Goes to Court to Force Execution of a Lease.

Mrs. Mary C. Fulenweider, through her counsel, Louis J. Vorhaus, applied to Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for an injunction, pending trial, in a suit brought by her against John P. Haines, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and his wife, Mary M. Haines. Mrs. Fulenweider claims that on May 17 last she entered into an agreement with Mr. Haines, on behalf of his wife, to lease the house 36 West Seventy-fifth Street for three years and two months from Aug. 1. She claims that she made a deposit on account of the August rent with Frederick W. Coffin, a real estate agent who made the deal between her and Haines, but that on July 27, after she had put her furniture in the house, she found that Haines had taken possession and refused her admittance. She asked that he be restrained from interfering with her in the possession of the premises, and that he be compelled to execute the specific performance of his contract with her.

Justice Beekman said he did not think the case was one for an injunction, as the proper remedy was by an action for forcible entry and detainer. He finally said that he would examine the papers before deciding the matter.

FREAKS PUT OUT A FIRE.

"Big Bridget's" 480 Pounds Were in the Way, but She Was Useful.

A pot of boiling tar used in repairing overflowed, at 7:30 yesterday morning, in the cellar of Huber's Museum, at 106 East Fourteenth Street. The fat woman, known as "Big Bridget," weighing 480 pounds; a workwoman known as Mary Martin, and a woman seventy years of age, six feet three inches tall, called "Italian Kate," all of whom sleep in the building, were washing in tubs in another part of the cellar. "Big Bridget" and Mary Martin got water and threw it on the fire, while the tall woman ran up stairs and got a fire extinguisher, also telling Superintendent Teppler that the house was afire. The Superintendent ran down and helped put out the blaze, which resulted in damage of about $10.

"Thot was the fastest Oi iver moved meself in me loife," panted "Big Bridget" after the fire was put out, "an' Oi hopes it'll be the lasht toime."

The Superintendent said that the "turtle" boy, the armless woman, and a freak he called the "human iceberg" were in the building at the time of the fire. There was little excitement. The museum was not open to the public at the time.

DEATH OF PIERCE MENCHEN.

No Marks of Violence, and Heart Disease May Have Been the Cause.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are much puzzled over the death on Wednesday night of Pierce Menchen of 541 West Forty-second Street, on whom a Coroner's physician found no marks of violence after death, but who is yet said to have been jumped upon by a man and killed. Patrick Gordon of 446 West Forty-first Street, where Menchen visited and where he died, was arrested by the police, two women in the house having positively declared that he had jumped on Menchen's body.

Gordon was held for the Coroner, in the West Side Court, by Magistrate Deuel. Gordon said that Menchen grew angry during the conversation. Gordon said that Menchen rushed at him and then fell. He tried to raise him, when a policeman arrested him. He thinks Menchen died from heart disease. Coroner Hart sent Gordon to the Tombs, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the result of the inquest, which will be held next week.

JERSEY CITY'S DIRTY STREETS.

Railroad Company Would Sprinkle If City Would Give Water.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City some time ago requested the North Jersey Traction Company to sprinkle the tracks within the city limits during the Summer. Mayor Hoos said the company sprinkled its tracks in Paterson, which he considered a good reason why the Jersey City tracks should be sprinkled. David Young, Vice President of the company, yesterday replied to the Mayor's letter. He said the company was willing to sprinkle the tracks and furnish the apparatus provided the city would furnish the water. This the city authorities have not shown any disposition to do.

Mr. Young further said that if the streets of Jersey City "were kept in a proper cleanly condition as other cities in civilized communities keep their streets," there would not be so much need for sprinkling the streets as now exists.

Roesel's Execution Delayed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Frank Bergen, counsel for Louis Roesel, who was to have been hanged on Aug. 26, will appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals on his application for a writ of error. This writ will act as a stay in the case. The Court of Errors and Appeals will not convene until November. Roesel is safe from the gallows until then.

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LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

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Special Boat From East 32d St. Only,
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WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH,
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

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ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
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8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A.M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:29 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged woman to do general housework for private family. 128 West 102d St.

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COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands care of first-class carriages and horses; can furnish the best of reference from last and former employers. M. L., care of Jordan Brothers, harness store, 652 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. B., Box 181 Times Office.

CANNOT INSURE IN NEW YORK.

Certificate of the Connecticut Indemnity Association Revoked.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn has been in communication with the Connecticut Insurance Department and with the officers of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., as to the financial status of the association. The policy contracts which have been written by this association have not met with the approval of Mr. Payn, and the officers of the association were advised of that fact.

In consequence of the correspondence which has passed between the New York and Connecticut departments, Superintendent Payn has addressed its management, notifying it that he would make public the fact of the revocation of the certificate of authority held by this association, authorizing it to transact the business of an assessment life insurance corporation in this State, subject to the provisions of Article VI. of the insurance laws.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

R. E. Watsor of Atlanta has been appointed manager of the railway accident department of the Maryland Casualty Company.

The second edition of the Surveyor Insurance Directory of the States of New York and New Jersey for 1898 was issued yesterday.

The Boston Building Commissioner, who was designated to investigate the cause of the collapse of the Samaritan House at Charlestown on July 19, reports that it was caused by an explosion in the cellar, and not by weakness of structure, as first alleged.

Insurance Superintendent Orear, Commissioner Davis of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General Crow of Missouri, have gone to Chicago to examine the daily reports of the Western departments of the fire insurance companies, especially certain daily reports on St. Joseph risks, and the accompanying correspondence and rate slips. The managers who have been examined so far are Gray of the Hanover, T. W. Eustis of the Massachusetts, Lotz of the Westchester, and McCord of the Palatine. The Missouri Supreme Court has begun quo warranto proceedings, charging the companies with the maintenance of local boards as rate-making and enforcing bodies in violation of the anti-trust law.

Magowan Re-enters Rubber Business.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—It is said in this city that a new rubber manufacturing company, with Frank A. Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, at its head, has been organized and will shortly take possession of the old rubber factory at Grove and Pearl Streets, this city. The buildings have been leased for a term of seven years through an agent, and are to be added to. The new company has abundant capital.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

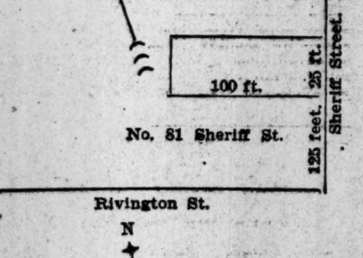
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

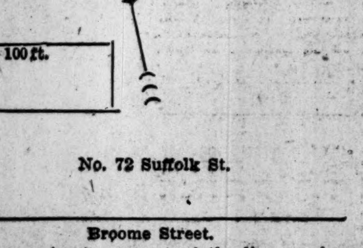
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.





The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and a lien for $1,638.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, JR., Assignee.

au5-law6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

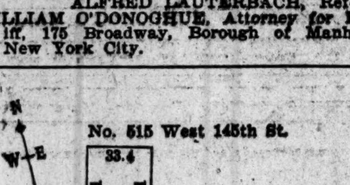
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place, Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

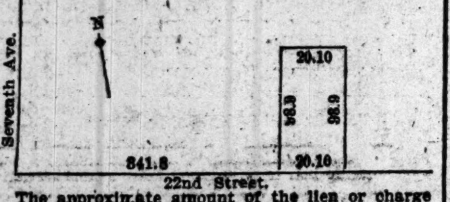
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.58, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Eliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Eliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je24-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898, filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July [illegible], 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address [illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

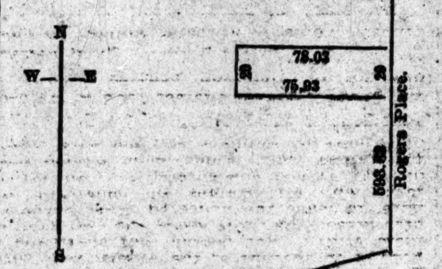
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 518 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

jy26-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

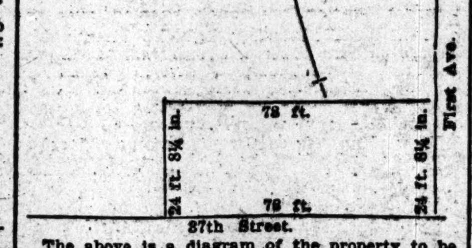
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 345 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

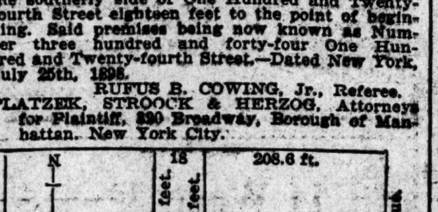
au2-2aw3wTu&F&au23

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

jy26-2aw3wTuFau17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 125 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, [illegible] Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

jy15-1aw6wF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

jy28-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlan, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto af-[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 158 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

Westernland	Aug. 10	Friesland	Aug. 31
Kensington	Aug. 17	*Pennland	Sept. 3
Noordland	Aug. 24	Southwark	Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A.Victoria.Aug.11, 9 AM	A.Victoria, Sept.8, 9 AM
F.Bism'ck.Aug. 25, 9 AM	F.Bism'ck.Sept.22, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct

Pennsylvania, Au.6.9AM	Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
Palatia, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.	Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA	August 6
CLEOPATRA	August 13
VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon	Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon	Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM	Germanic, Sept.21, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M	Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM	Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug.20, 8 AM	Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong;
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA;

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27

Fast route to the Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA;
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St Pier, 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) [illegible] P. M.; Saturdays [illegible] P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R. [illegible]; Sundays, [illegible] A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday, "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS,

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily, via Utica.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 943 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:52, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.;)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL

The Leaders Think that the Canal Report Means Republican Defeat This Fall.

ATTITUDE OF THE FARMERS

John Flannagan of Ontario Says They Will Vote the Democratic Ticket—Talk About ex-Gov. Flower as a Candidate.

The report of the canal investigating commission has created a great stir among the politicians, and Democratic leaders, who had been very doubtful of victory for their party at the coming election, expressed yesterday the greatest confidence in the result of the campaign. The belief seemed to be more general among them that State issues were not going to be cast in the shade by the war or other National questions.

John Flannagan, the Democratic leader of Ontario County, who is known as one of the best-informed men in the State on political matters, and who has a very close understanding of the conditions in the northern counties, said last night that the result of the commission's investigation would surely lead to a landslide for the Democratic Party in the country districts

"The farmers in the counties through which the canal does not run," he said, "are going to register a strong kick when they find that their money has been thrown away. You can depend upon it that these counties will be lost to the Republican Party. The report may not have so much effect on the canal counties, but, after all, there are not so many of them."

Mr. Flannagan was asked what he thought about ex-Gov. Flower as a candidate for the Democratic nomination this Fall, and he replied that no stronger candidate could be put on the ticket.

"The silver men in the party," he said, "would be more willing to forgive Flower for the desertion of the organization in 1896 than any other man who could be named. He is popular all through the State. He is almost if not quite as popular now as he ever was. All the farmers have a great fondness for him, and when he ran for Governor a good many Republican farmers in Ontario voted for him. I would not be surprised if he were nominated, and I think he would be elected."

President Guggenheimer spoke enthusiastically of Mr. Flower. He said he would make an excellent candidate.

"There is little doubt," he said, "that he would carry the State. He is popular with the whole party. And this is going to turn out to be a Democratic year. State issues are what the people are going to vote upon. The report on the canal investigation means Democratic victory. It will arouse all good citizens to vote against the Republican ticket."

The only Republican leader in the Fifth Avenu Hotel last night was Abraham Gruber, who, according to general report, has recently had a friendly feeling for Gov. Black. Mr. Gruber moved toward the door when asked for his opinion on the canal report.

"Let me say right here," he said, stopping a moment, "that this is Summer. I am now a farmer up in Tully. Ask me what I think about growing cabbages and I'm willing to talk. That's all. Good night."

The Democrats at the Hotel Savoy last night were all talking confidently about the serious effect the canal report would have on Republican chances for success. It seemed to be the general opinion that Democratic victory was assured.

"It's too early, though," said a well-known man in the organization, "to talk about the result of the election. These are only Summer politics, as Mr. Croker would say. But it is pretty hard for anybody to reason that the canal business is not going to be a very hard blow to the Republican Party. It's a serious question whether Senator Platt will dare to have Gov. Black renominated, and thus bring the scandal home to the party. The old elephant is being overloaded. With this canal scandal added to its load it looks as if it would have more than it could carry."

There were frequent discussions at the hotel regarding Mr Flower, and there were very few who expressed themselves as being against his candidacy. Mr. Croker is still keeping his thoughts to himself. He is abiding by his declaration that he would not talk for publication until Sept. 1. But the leader's friends say he has a friendly feeling for Mr. Flower, and that he is seriously considering his candidacy. Mr. Flower met Mr. Croker two days ago, and had a talk with him which lasted over an hour. The ex-Governor is now in Saratoga, and will be there when Mr. Croker and other Tammany men make their visit. This fact is regarded as being not without significance politically.

DOUGLAS NOW A DEMOCRAT.

Son of Lincoln's Opponent Changes His Political Faith.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Stephen A. Douglas, son of the statesman who was Lincoln's opponent for the Presidency in 1860, and since boyhood one of the fighting members of the Republican Party, and at times a part of the Republican machine, became a Democrat to-day. Formally and officially he joined the ranks of the Democratic Party in Cook County and pledged himself to become a member of the organization and to do whatever work for the party he is called upon to do.

Mr. Douglass bases his change in party politics solely on the issues between the two parties. He leaves the Republicans, he says, because they are the friends and protectors of the corporate interests as against the common people, and he joins the Democracy because he believes it is the party of the people. He has written a letter which concludes as follows:

"All my life my sympathies have been with the people, having been taught this by the two men I honor above all others—my father and Mr. Lincoln—and to-day, I believe my proper place is in the Demoratic Party, and there I shall abide."

MAYOR McKISSON'S VICTORY.

How the Cleveland Leader Retaliated Against the Municipal Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The nomination to-day of Judge F. O. Phillips as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Ohio District is a victory for Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, although his man, H. L. Rossiter, was defeated.

McKisson's heart was set on beating James R. Garfield, and this he did by throwing Rossiter's vote to Phillips. McKisson wanted to down Garfield, first, because he was backed by the Hanna faction, and, second, because his brother, H. A. Garfield, is President of the Municipal Association, which has always opposed and criticised the McKisson administration.

It is alleged that Phillips was thrust forward by Sheriff Nichols of Medina County in order that at the proper time he (Nichols) would throw thirty-two votes to Garfield, nominate him, and get his indorsement with Senator Hanna for United States Marshal, for which position Nichols is an applicant.

McKisson used Nichols's man Phillips to defeat Garfield, and now Nichols, it is said, will never sit in the United States Marshal's office. The disaffection with Garfield in Lake County and the split in the county in favor of Judge Reynolds is ascribed to Mayor McKisson's influence, deliberately used.

Frederick Delano Commissioned.

Frederick Delano, connected with the office of the Supervisor of the Harbor, in the Army Building, yesterday received from Washington a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Marine Corps, and orders to report to the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn. Mr. Delano is a son of Lieut. Commander Francis H. Delano, now Executive Officer of the cruiser Minneapolis.

Herr Most Back from Buffalo.

Herr Johann Most has returned to New York, and is living at 69 Gold Street. A year ago he gave up the publication of his Anarchist journal Die Freiheit, which was not paying at the time, and went to Buffalo to manage another organ of his cause, the [illegible] Zeitung. He intends now to start the old paper afresh in the hope of better

MRS. HARRIET S. TOTTEN DEAD.

Her Husband Was George Muirson Totten, an Engineer of Prominence.

Mrs. Harriet S. Totten, widow of Col. George Muirson Totten, known extensively a generation ago as one of the leading civil engineers of the country, died Wednesday evening at her home, 67 West Seventy-third Street, of complications incidental to old age. She was eighty-nine years old, and leaves a daughter, Mrs. George Putnam Smith, wife of the well-known lawyer residing at 244 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Among the engineering feats that directed public attention to Col. Totten, who died in this city in 1884, was the construction of the Panama Railroad. In 1850 he was appointed Engineer in Chief of this enterprise, and devoted twenty-five years to the work amid difficulties of the most arduous description. During his previous career he had been one of the engineers on the Delaware and Raritan Canal in New Jersey, and Engineer in Chief of the Canal del Dique, connecting Magdalena River with the Harbor of Cartagena in Colombia.

In 1879 he was associated with Ferdinand de Lesseps on the commission that went to the Isthmus of Panama to decide on the canal project. Col. Totten's figures seemed preposterously high to those interested in the canal, and it was attempted to carry out the project after abridging his estimates. The scandal that followed showed the wisdom of his calculations. Later the Colonel, which title was awarded him in courtesy, went to Venezuela to survey a railroad bed, and subsequently was appointed consulting engineer of the Panama Railroad.

These incidents and episodes of Col. Totten's life were shared by his wife, who accompanied him where his vocation called. During his quarter of a century of assiduous effort at Panama she was his constant companion. Her activity also found vent in literary work, and many of her appreciative sketches of Central American and later of South American life were received with favor by Northern readers.

During Col. Totten's career she was often in Washington, and was received into the society of the leading people of the time. Mrs. Totten was somewhat of a social favorite at the Capital, and often told her friends of late years that Danial Webster and President Van Buren were among her intimate friends. She also was well acquainted with Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

On her paternal side Mrs. Totten was connected with a family of considerable importance in Revolutionary times. Her great-grandfather, Capt. Isaac Seeley, was in command of a detachment of Pennsylvania troops during the struggle for independence, and was one of the original members of the Cincinnati Society. Her father was an officer of the American Army during the war of 1812, and was killed in an engagement during the hostilities of that time.

Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow morning, and the interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A YAWL.

Capt. Joshua Slocum Comes to New York After His Solitary Three-Year Voyage.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, who made a trip around the world in the Spray, a forty-foot yawl, arrived yesterday from Fairhaven, Mass., where he has been resting for four weeks after his long journey. Capt. Slocum is fifty-four years old and is a perfect type of the weather-beaten, knockabout sailor. He began his life on the sea when he was eleven years old, and until three years ago made voyages principally in sailing vessels of the China trade and on the Brazilian coast. During this time he made his famous trip in the small boat Liverdale from Brazil to the United States.

Finding that the dangers of such a trip were not as great as would be supposed, he conceived the idea of making a voyage round the world in a similar craft, and in 1895 he built the Spray She is 40 feet over all, 30 feet on the water line, 14.4 feet deep, and 5.5 feet draught. Her tonnage is 9 net and 13 gross. His capital on April 24, 1895, when he started, was just $150, as he had spent all his money for provisions and fittings for his little boat.

His wife and four children, who lived in Gloucester, Mass., tried to dissuade him, but he would not be deterred. From Gloucester he made directly for Cape Sable, reaching there July 2. From there he went to Fayal, and thence to Gibraltar, where he fell in with the new United States cruiser Columbia, at that time on her maiden voyage. He intended to go through the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, but was advised to avoid the northern coast of Africa because of pirates. He set sail for the South American coast.

His first dangerous adventure was in the Straits of Magellan, where his boat was completely buried beneath a tidal wave, but he clambered up into the rigging and managed to keep above water until the waves subsided.

After some adventures with a pirate who plied his calling off Terra del Fuego, Capt. Slocum reached Samoa and was entertained there by the widow of Robert Louis Stevenson. He made the coast of Australia and Tasmania in safety and came back by way of the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and the coast of Grenada.

During the three years Capt. Slocum was always alone and whiled away the time by reading books he had taken along with him. When he desired to sleep he lashed his wheel fast and trusted to Providence.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

"Silver Dollar" Smith and Wife Have a Celebration Which Is Purely a Family Affair.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles Smith and his wife celebrated their silver wedding at 64 Essex Street yesterday afternoon and evening. Most people know the ex-Assemblyman as "Silver Dollar" Smith, who has for many years been one of the great men in Eighth Assembly District politics. The celebration of this important event in "Silver Dollar's" career was made strictly a family affair, but Mr. Smith received scores of congratulations from his friends. Congressman Bradley sent the couple a silver centrepiece. A silver tea set was presented to them by Councilman Martin Engel of that district, and another silver tea set was presented by Mr. Smith's employes.

The affair was held in Mr. Smith's hotel, over his famous silver-dollar saloon. The roof of the place was decorated with potted plants, vines, and Japanese lanterns, and at least forty guests attended an elaborate dinner served there. Joseph McCarthy, a professional singer, was one of the attractions.

"My wife and I have been married for twenty-five years," said "Silver Dollar" Smith to a reporter who called upon him, "and all that time we've lived in this neighborhood. If I had invited all my friends, I guess it would take seventeen places like this to hold them. Everybody in the district knows me, and I've had congratulations from a good part of them."

HSU KING CHENG SIGHT SEEING.

China's ex-Ambassador to Russia Here on His Way Home.

Hsu King Cheng, ex-Ambassador from China to Russia, who arrived here on Wednesday on the steamer Lahn on his way to his native country, spent yesterday seeing the city in company with the Chinese Minister to the United States, Wu Ting-Fang. With a military adjutant and an interpreter, he is staying at the Brevoort House, where Wu Ting-Fang entertained him at dinner last night.

The ex-Ambassador was formerly Minister to Germany and Russia jointly, but when the Ministry of China in the latter country was raised to an embassy he was promoted and made Ambassador to Russia only.

Through his military adjutant the ex-Ambassador said he was called home to take charge of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He refused to discuss the present situation in China, so far as affairs between England and Russia are concerned, nor would he express any opinion on the situation arising out of the war between Spain and the United States, except to say he thought if this country acquired a naval port in the Philippines it would materially benefit commercial relations between China and America.

Hell Gate Tug Burned, Crew Saved.

The Hell Gate tug Mary E. Laughlin, while towing the British schooner Beaver, got afire at noon yesterday about a mile east of Execution Rocks and was burned to the water's edge. The crew was taken off by the schooner and brought to the city.

YUNG WING A YALE MAN

Chinese Statesman Whose American Wife Lives at Hartford with Their Sons.

AFRAID TO TAKE THEM HOME

He Becomes Prominent in Connection with Building the Tien-Tsin and Ching Kiang Railroad.

Yung Wing, whose name has appeared in the newspapers as the man who secured the concession of the Tien-Tsin and Ching Kiang Railroad, and who has just signed an agreement with an English syndicate for supplying $5,000,000 to construct the line, is well known in the United States. He has spent much of his life here, and his American wife is now living with their two sons in Hartford. How all this came about involves the telling of a tale which is full of romance.

Years ago the Captain of an American clipper ship visited a missionary school while in China and was deeply impressed with the brightness of the children. He came back to this country full of enthusiasm for their future. He formed a project to bring several to this country and educate them. His friends encouraged him, and on his return to China, the three brightest pupils in this missionary school were, with the consent of their parents, brought to this country to be educated. Yung Wing was one of these. The children were taken into American families, where they received every care and attention. Wing went to Yale, was graduated, and took a post-graduate course. During his career in college he fell in love with the daughter of Prof. Kellogg of the Yale faculty, and she with him, but the race prejudice prevented a union at the time, and Yung Wing returned to China.

He spent twenty years in amassing a fortune, and was soon looked upon as one of the most influential men in the country. He cast all his personal weight against England at the time of the opium war, and submitted a plan by which the trouble could be compromised so as to bring the opium trade to an end, but the proposition was rejected.

Yung Wing estimates that the health of one-quarter of his countrymen has been undermined by the opium habit, and that 125,000,000 have been destroyed. He fought it with all his might, and the opium opposition societies organized in England were inspired by him.

Promoted Transportation.

The next thing he did was to rearrange the internal transportation system of China in order to give the steamer companies a monopoly of the rice traffic on the great canal, paying them a bonus, and enabling them to have a secure basis on which they could do business. This was the first great step toward placing the internal commerce of China on a satisfactory basis.

Yung Wing's great hobby, however, was to promote the education of Chinese young men abroad. He felt that China needed enlightenment, and men who could speak the languages of the foreigners who did business with China were sadly wanting. Li Hung Chang saw the wisdom of all this, and helped the scheme along. The foreign educational work was undertaken, and 120 of the brightest boys in the schools were sent to the United States. Yung Wing came with them as Educational Commissioner, and he was raised to the honor of a Chinese nobleman of the second rank. This was done in his case the first time without a Chinese competitive examination. The boys were placed in American families, and most of them occupy high stations at home to-day.

After he had been in this country two years Yung Wing was called to Washington as Associate Minister at the Chinese Embassy. He married Miss Kellogg, and this stirred up many enemies against him when it became known in China. It was argued there that he could not be both Associate Minister and Commissioner, and a new Commissioner was sent out, who represented the retroactive influences at work in his country.

The Boys Recalled.

The new man reported that the boys were forming American notions and habits and losing their devotion to China. He had the boys recalled, and that ended the educational project. The boys were supported by their families while here, who sent cargoes of tea to be sold in order to raise money.

Yung was recalled, but he did not dare to take the American wife who had brought him into such disfavor in his native country with him. He soon came to this country to live, finding himself neglected and in disfavor at home, and made his residence in Hartford. There he kept in touch with the progressive Chinese, and when the Japanese war began his opportunity came again. He was ordered back to China and was one of the Peace Commissioners appointed to meet the Marquis of Ito of Japan. The Japanese objected to him on account of his rank, and Chang Ten Hoon, a nobleman of the first rank, took his place. Yung was then raised to the same grade.

He later developed the coal mining industry. He often expressed himself as desirous that all investments in China should be made by American capital, and that New York be made the half-way point in Chinese transactions with the Old World, believing then the day would come when New York would be the financial centre of the world.

Yung Wing represented his country at the Queen's Jubilee last year. He has been for years President of the Congregational Society of New England, and has a son in Yale at the present time. W. O. McDowell of this city knows him intimately, their wives being cousins, and tells many incidents to illustrate his comprehensive mind and wonderful memory. He cares nothing for our political institutions, Mr. McDowell says, but the great problem he is trying to solve is how China can avail herself of the mechanical progress of the world.

Mr. McDowell wrote a treatise on the trade conditions of China at the suggestion of the late Samuel J. Tilden some years ago, and showed it to Yung Wing to get his criticism. The two documents afterward went to Levi P. Morton, who wrote to Mr. McDowell:

"In all my experience with public men I have never met such a masterly handling of the English language as is shown by Dr. Yung Wing."

MORE RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Great Britain Anxious to Obtain Concessions at New-Chwang.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Pekin to a local news agency says: Efforts are being made by the British colony at New-Chwang, in conjunction with the Japanese, to obtain concessions for the neighborhood as a proposed railroad terminus. New-Chwang is a town and treaty port in the Province of Leao-Tong, on the navigable river Liaou, near the Gulf of Pe-che-lee. The matter has been referred to the local Tautai, (the ruler of two or more departments of a province united into a tau,) whose dilatoriness in the matter is declared to be due to Russian bribes.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of obtaining a proper footing in a region where already Russian influence preponderates.

A great proportion of the New-Chwang trade is in American goods, and this fact renders the co-operation of the United States Minister and his support of the British demand necessary, as the gravity of the situation is undoubted. Letters have been received from leading British merchants in North China confirming the reports of the state of uneasiness prevailing among the Chinese, who regard the issue between Russia and England as likely to decide the future of China.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial this morning with reference to the concessions now being sought by the British colony at New-Chwang, says: "What is the American doing? So much has been said about the identity of British and American interests in this matter that we are rather astonished at the absence of any evidence of it at Pekin at the present moment."

China's First Water Works.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 4.—Engineer Christianson of New York City, who has been in China for several months superintending the erection of the water works at Shanghai, says that this is the first modern water works in China, but that from now on others will be built. He also says that the Chinese will require immense amounts of American machinery this year, including machinery for their new [illegible]

Stern Bros

direct attention

to their celebrated

Alexandre and Lupin

Kid and Suede

Gloves

in all styles and colors

Also

Driving, Cycling and Golfing Gloves

in Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Taffeta

West 23d St.

MR. VAN DUSEN SELECTED.

Superintendent of Elections McCullogh Appoints Him Deputy, Thereby Creating Dissension.

The appointment of Clarence V. C. Van Dusen as Deputy Superintendent of Elections by State Superintendent McCullogh has given great offense to the organization men, those most prominent in Kings County politics being most outspoken in their denunciation. Chief among these is Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, who spent a large part of his time yesterday uttering vigorous protests to all those who would listen. Mr. Atterbury insisted that he had no knowledge that Mr. Van Dusen is a Republican.

Mr. Atterbury belongs to the faction which worked for the appointment of Alfred T. Hobley, the Eastern District candidate for the place. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff also worked for Hobley, notwithstanding Senator Platt's indorsement of Van Dusen and McCullogh's persistent determination to select a man, who, as he said, was thoroughly conversant with the election laws.

While he strongly advocated Hobley, Mr. Woodruff was free to say that Mr. Van Dusen was as competent a man as could be selected to administer the needs of the place.

Mr. Van Dusen was formerly chief clerk of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn. He lost his position two years ago, when he was charged by the Election Commissioners, headed by Mr. Edwards, with grand larceny in that he sold 200 election books and retained the proceeds. Mr. Van Dusen denied any guilt in the transaction, and was subsequently acquitted. It was said at the time that the personal enmity of Mr. Edwards had much to do with the charges.

At the present time Mr. Hobley's friends are talking of reprisals at the State Convention, and Mr. Atterbury and his friends are said to be in the position of the cat—ready to jump either way.

HEAT PROSTRATES 14, KILLS 2.

The Temperature Was Not Excessive, but the Humidity Was Great.

The temperature reached a maximum of 85 degrees yesterday by Weather Bureau figures, and on the street level the mercury skipped about among the nineties. There was a delightful brisk breeze from the south all of the afternoon, but the same breeze brought a great amount of moisture from the sea, and, excepting where one could be in the shade and catch the breeze at the same time, the day seemed almost as intolerable as record-breaking days of July. The temperature reached its maximum at noon.

Fourteen cases of prostrations were reported, and there were two deaths from heat. Edward McDermott, a laborer, forty years old, was overcome at the foot of East Thirty-fifth Street, in the afternoon, and died before an ambulance arrived. He lived at 413 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Henry Mills, fifty years old, a porter, was overcome while at work at 90 Maiden Lane. He died in the Hudson Street Hospital. He lived at 1,442 Avenue A.

BOURGOGNE VICTIMS BURIED.

Bodies of Mrs. Dillon and the Children of Mr. Perry Not Found.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—The steamer Hiawatha, which went out in search of bodies from the Bourgogne, put into Canso this morning. She found thirty bodies and buried them. She has sailed again to continue the search.

A telegram was received at the office of ex-Judge Dillon, in the Western Union Building, yesterday, stating that the Hiawatha, in charge of George B. Clay, had returned, and that the bodies of Mrs. Dillon and her daughter and of the daughters and son of Mr. Perry of Kansas City had not been recovered.

In Memory of Father Kesseler.

The ceremony known as a Month's Mind was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Joseph, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, in memory of the Rev. Father Anthony Kesseler, lost on La Bourgogne. Ten priests aided in the ceremony and a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Abbott Edelbrouck of the Benedictine Order.

JEFFERSON AIDS AGED ACTRESS.

Bonds and Counsel Provided For a Friend Arrested for Perjury.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Joseph Jefferson has come to the relief of an old actress now in jail in Covington on a charge of perjury. The woman is Mrs. Mary Allen, sixty-nine years old. Early in her career she supported Jefferson. She started in her professional career at the age of eight in Charles Porter's old theatre in Pittsburg, Penn. She was a personal friend of the elder Booth, of Barrett, James Murdoch, and all the famous old-time actors and supported many of them. She married John Allen, who was at that time manager of Wood's Theatre. Mrs. Allen played in the stock company at that famous old theatre. After her husband's death she left the stage and has been living with her sister.

Mrs. Allen has no children living, and her only income was a pension of $5 a week which Mr. Jefferson sent to her. Mrs. Allen is accused of violating the Federal laws in falsely swearing that her sister, Mrs. Melzin McCarthy, was a widow, and therefore still entitled to draw a pension, whereas Mrs. McCarthy, it is alleged, has remarried. The sisters had been living together. Mrs. McCarthy is also in jail.

Jefferson, upon learning of the predicament of the aged actress, instructed a friend in this city to secure her release on bond and engage counsel for her, sending all bills to him. Mrs. Allen will probably be released to-morrow.

RACE TRACK FUNDS ARE GONE.

Edward Corrigan Accused of Taking $150,000 of the Chicago Association's Money.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Explanation from Edward Corrigan as to what he has done with $150,000 of the funds of the Chicago Racing Association, of which he is President and Treasurer, was demanded in the Circuit Court to-day by John Brennock, who alleges, through his counsel, Attorneys Pence and Carpenter, that the above sum has been fraudulently appropriated without proper account being made on the books of the corporation.

In the bill filed with the suit this afternoon the charge is made that the association's money has been used by Corrigan to pay his personal obligations, among which is a gambling debt of $30,000, owing to Leo Mayer, the bookmaker, and that $20,000, borrowed on the Hawthorne Race Track property in the name of the association, has been nearly all appropriated by the President for his own uses.

Application is made for a receiver and for an accounting of Corrigan's transactions as an officer of the corporation.

War Threes Touch 105 1-8.

War threes were yesterday sold "when issued" at 105⅛, the top notch price for these Government bonds, so that the profit on a five-hundred-dollar bond, without interest, would [illegible]

Like some people, some sorts of suits need prodding to keep 'em awake; that's the case with our herring-bone crash suits.

Perhaps we tried to swallow too big a mouthful and the herring-bone stock.

Anyhow, to get relief we mark the suits from $10 to $5.

Coat, $2, vest $1, trousers $2.

Unshrinkable.

At all three stores.

Of those odd coats marked $3.50 there still remain a number of large sizes—40 to 46 inches, but no stouts—also a few big waisted trousers $3, but they don't match the coats.

These at Prince St. only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears Argument on the Charges Against the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—In his argument before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad warned the Canadian Pacific that if it continued "a shotgun policy" toward the American roads Congress would intervene and compel it to desist.

Mr. Eustis spoke for upward of an hour and a half. In forceful language he described the evils which he said had resulted from the granting of differentials to the Canadian road. He declared that if the Canadian Pacific could not conduct business on even terms with its American competitors, it should not be allowed to take American traffic.

He was interrupted several times by Commissioner Prouty, who asked him how weaker roads could secure a share of traffic if they were not granted differentials. Mr. Eustis replied that the roads handicapped by physical disabilities should compete for cheaper lines of traffic. Further catechised on the same subject, he admitted that this discrimination might in a sense amount to granting differentials. He declared, however, that giving differentials to Western roads would prove a remedy for the present troubles.

"Differential religion," he said, "will not bring peace to the soul of the railway man."

He thought the Canadian Pacific could compete on even terms with its competitors if it quickened its time, and he conceded that a share of American traffic in the East should be carried by Canadian lines. The Canadian Pacific claimed differentials from Boston to San Francisco, but there were half a dozen roads connecting these points which possessed greater disadvantages than the Canadian Pacific, and could claim differentials from it.

When speaking on the futility of arbitration in railway disputes, Mr. Eustis digressed a moment to compliment Mr. McNicoll on the shrewdness he had displayed in desiring arbitration. He said Mr. McNicoll knew what he was about when he suggested that course. Otherwise no agreement would have been reached, and matters would have stood as before.

In making his recommendation to the commission Mr. Eustis disavowed on the part of the Western roads any desire to exclude the Canadian line from operating in American territory, so long as it would consent to compete on even terms with the American lines. He contended that differentials, wherever tried, had proved a failure, and he insisted that no natural disabilities which the Canadian road might possess entitled it to differentials. He asked the commission to decide the extent of the Canadian road's right to do business in the United States.

"During recent years," he said, "the Canadian Pacific has become an important competitor of the American lines, and its unjust demands have excited a great deal of public comment. I have told Mr. McNicoll that if he will become a fair competitor neither the Western lines nor the trunk lines will object to the Canadian line getting its fair share of traffic."

Mr. Raymond replied on behalf of the Canadian Pacific, and at the close of his argument the commission left for Washington.

MEDAL IN A COW'S STOMACH.

Sent Back to a Young Woman in New Mexico.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—In the stomach of a cow killed at Armour's Packing House last week was found a Maltese cross of gold on which was inscribed: "Presented to Ida May Work by the Fort Worth Seminary, 1881." The slaughtered beef was traced to Dallas, Texas.

Inquiry was made and to-day a letter was received from the owner, who now lives in New Mexico. The medal, which was forwarded by express this evening, was awarded to her by the Fort Worth Seminary while she was a pupil there in 1881. She was thrown from a horse while riding, and the medal was lost. She appeared by the letter to be joyful at its recovery.

A CONSCIENTIOUS TAXPAYER.

He Sends the City of Chicago $400 for Back Taxes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A conscience-stricken citizen who lives on the North Side has sent Mayor Harrison a letter containing $400, which he says he owes the city for taxes, as the result of the methods of a former Town Assessor. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Inclosed currency—$400—due the city through one of our former Assessor's methods of doing business."

The Mayor will use the money in repairing the streets. The Mayor said: "I wish a few more of our wealthy citizens who have been dodging taxes for years would become similarly affected. If they would all pay over what they should the general fund would be overflowing."

NO MORE TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Officers and Men Seeking Trails on the Frozen Rivers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. Merriam has decided to send no more troops to Alaska this season. A year's supplies for the troops now there will be ordered sent from Seattle at once.

There are not many soldiers in Alaska now. A company of the Fourteenth United States Infantry is at Sitka, and there is one at Wrangle. Three officers and fifteen men are trying to get up the Copper River, seeking a trail to Belle Isle, on the Yukon.

A similar party is working up Sushima River to cross the Tanana River by way of Good Pastor River, Volkmar, and Birch Creeks to Circle City. Still another party of three officers and twenty men is at St. Michael.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

STORE CLOSES 12 NOON SATURDAYS.

Phenomenal Shirt Waist Sale!

Notwithstanding it's sizzling sort of weather you'll jump at this Shirt Waist bargain.

150 dozen Women's Shirt Waists of white lawn are ready.

They come from one of the foremost makers in this country, and are this season's latest kinds.

The positive values run from $1.39 to $3. Take your pick at

$1.00 $1.25

H. O'NEILL & CO.

NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Electric Cars May Be Running in October.

Under the personal direction of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the work of reconstructing the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface railroads, from Fifty-ninth Street down to Broadway and Vesey Street, is pushing as rapidly as physical conditions will permit. The new rails, iron yokes, and other material for the electric roadbeds were bought and readily available before any excavation was begun, and consequently there is no reason to expect any delays in the putting down of the new tracks. In some respects, it is asserted, this work will surpass in celerity the laying of the underground trolley system in Fourth and Madison Avenues.

President Vreeland is hopeful that the entire Sixth and Eighth Avenue electric lines will be in full operation some time in October. He is confident of having some of the cars running by the latter part of September. It is probable that arrangements will be made soon after September to run horse cars over the new Sixth Avenue tracks temporarily from Fifty-ninth Street down to a point below Fourteenth Street, in order to accommodate the patrons of the shopping district. The work is now well distributed along both the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, and as many men are employed as can be without their getting in each others way.

With the exception of the turns and the crossings of other railroads very little difficulty has been experienced thus far in making the shallow excavations for the new roadbeds. In fact, the new construction has been practically completed on several blocks in Sixth Avenue, and the new roadbed in Eighth Avenue above Fifty-third Street will be completed within a few days.

The most elaborate and difficult features of the construction in Sixth Avenue are at Fifty-ninth Street, and in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street, where the crossings of the Broadway cable and the Thirty-fourth Street horse lines present a somewhat complicated problem. At Fifty-ninth Street a very large and deep excavation has been made for the purpose of securing a trustworthy switching connection with the Fifty-ninth Street line. It is the intention of the Metropolitan management to run some of the Sixth Avenue cars from Harlem down Amsterdam, Columbus, or Eighth Avenues to Fifty-ninth Street, through that street to Sixth Avenue, and thence to the terminus of the Sixth Avenue Line at Vesey Street and Broadway. Great pains are, therefore, being taken in making the proper connections at the upper end of Sixth Avenue. The contractors expect to meet with considerable difficulty in the construction of the new roadbed in Sixth Avenue just above Thirty-fourth Street, inasmuch as a ridge of rock extends along that avenue for several blocks, and the rock must be removed without injury to the elevated railroad structure, and with as little annoyance as possible to the occupants of neighboring houses.

Up to date the 6,287 men have destroyed 10.2 miles of single track, removed 21,000 ties, taken away 3,500 rails, removed 3,600,000 cubic feet of earth, and removed 1,130,000 superficial feet of paving. They have used 460 carts and 550 horses. They have replaced 65,000 feet of pipe and conductors, and laid 170,000 feet of feeder ducts; 50,000 yards of concrete have been put down. The total weight of the material used in the new structure is 17,000,000 pounds.

MAN KILLED, ANOTHER HURT.

Freight Train Backed Down While They Were Inspecting Cars.

Peter Neilsen and Samuel Anderson, both of Union Hill, and employed as car inspectors of the West Shore Railroad, were sent yesterday to inspect some cars in the freight yard at West New York. In order to examine the running gear of one car both men crawled under the vehicle. Almost at the same time a freight train backed down against the car, and both men were pinned under the wheels.

Neilsen's skull was fractured, and his neck broken. He died before a physician could be called. Anderson's legs were both broken and he was injured internally. After being attended by Dr. Armstrong he was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, this city.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Merchants' Association's View Regarding Relations with Canada.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday sent a letter to Chandler P. Anderson, Secretary State Department, Washington, D. C., referring to the invitations for correspondence or suggestions for the consideration of the Joint High Commission between the United States and Canada, which will convene at Quebec on Aug. 23. The letter says, in part:

This organization is heartily in favor of this movement, and is desirous of having closer and more reciprocal trade relations established between this country and Canada, for since this subject has been under consideration we have been active in pushing it, and want to see everything done that can possibly be done to settle various questions which have been in dispute between the two countries, so that we may be united for wider commercial relations with Canada.

This organization has very much at heart the expansion of the export trade of the manufactured articles of this country. To that end it has interested itself in the bill now in Congress, providing for a reform of the Consular Service.

This subject becomes of great importance just now, through the opening up of the West Indies and through the development which has taken place in Africa and South America, as well as to the probability of opening up China in the near future. This Nation has developed so rapidly and has so busied itself with its internal affairs that it has not as a Nation paid proper attention to pushing its manufactured products, which now, in many instances, are being overmanufactured, and for which a market must be found abroad, unless we want to have our industries glutted.

The step now being taken in connection with Canada is an important one in this direction, and the object of this letter is simply to impress upon the commission the desire of the Merchants' Association of New York that everything possible be done to bring about the end desired, and to bring it about as speedily as possible.

Henry L. Clinton's Illness.

In view of recent exaggerated reports regarding the illness of Henry Lauren Clinton, the distinguished lawyer of this city, his old friend, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, with the approval of the family, makes the following statement: "Mr. Clinton is not, nor has he been, 'dangerously ill,' nor has he ever had a stroke of paralysis. He has been for nearly two years a sad martyr to rheumatism, which impairs his active locomotion without destroying its power. Able to measurably look after his late years' specialty of jurisconsult, on retirement from active practice with comfortable wealth, he naturally objects to having a tame obituary notice published for him while he yet inhabits this planet." At Mr. Clinton's home, 58 Park Avenue, it was said last evening that the venerable lawyer was "feeling very comfortable."

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student
Last Two Days, 9 P. M. Mat. Sat 4 P. M.
Next Wk.—Broadway Theatre Opera Co.
The Highwayman, Original Cast.
Friday, U. S. Ship "Texas" Night
Great Water Carnival Tuesday, Aug. 9.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 8.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE COOL CASINO! MATINEE TMRRW! The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza!
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.
POPS

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Arthur Dunn & Mamie Gilroy, 2 Paolis, Biograph. AIR ALWAYS COOL. Big Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque. 9th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT LIFE INSURANCE.—Mrs. Annie Silverman died on June 29, 1895. Several weeks prior to her death the Empire Life Insurance Company issued a policy for $1,500 on the life of a strong, healthy woman, who the company supposed was Mrs. Annie Silverman, the wife of Wolf Silverman, the beneficiary under the policy. The company refused to pay the policy when presented on the ground that the person who had died and been insured as Annie Silverman was not the woman who had been insured. On the trial of a suit brought in the City Court by Silverman against the insurance company to recover on the policy the trial Justice excluded the formal application signed by the deceased when applying for insurance. This application stated that Mrs. Silverman had never applied to any other company for insurance, and that she had never been examined by a physician who had refused to give her a certificate as to her good health. These statements the company claimed were false and offered proof to that effect. The General Term of the City Court yesterday rendered a decision reversing judgment for the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Olcott, that the trial Justice erred in excluding the application for insurance, and saying that if the application had been in evidence judgment would have been rendered for the insurance company.

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PARDONED CRIMINAL HAS NO CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE.—John Roberts, who was convicted at Long Island City in 1877 of the crime of burglary, and sentenced to twenty years in State prison, was pardoned by Gov. Robinson in October, 1878, and in April, 1895, was restored to the rights of citizenship by Gov. Morton. During the same month a law was passed authorizing Roberts to present a claim to the Board of Claims "for the damages sustained by him by reason of his improper conviction and imprisonment for the alleged crime of burglary." Roberts then filed a statement of his demand against the State amounting to $138,976.54. A judgment was directed in his favor for $7,500. Roberts appealed, claiming the award was insufficient, and the State appealed on the ground that he was not entitled to any award. The Third Appellate Division reversed the award, holding, by Justice Putnam, that a person convicted of a crime and imprisoned, and subsequently pardoned and restored to citizenship by the Governor, has no claim against the State for damages for such imprisonment. The Legislature of the State of New York, the Court said, has no power to invalidate an unreversed judgment of conviction, fairly rendered in a criminal action by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and thus to exercise judicial functions.

⁂

DUTY OF CONSIGNEE.—Daniel Gaffey and John T. Gorman sold meats from January, 1892, to June, 1895, for Philip D. Armour and others, on commission, at Cohoes, Saratoga Springs, and Glens Falls, in this State, under an arrangement by which the meats were to be sold at their own risk, at prices to be fixed by them, and the proceeds, less commissions, were to be remitted to the consignors. The consignors sent 544 carloads. When one of their auditing clerks was sent to examine the books at these places access to them was refused him after he had made a partial examination. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of Armour & Co. in their suit to recover a balance alleged to be due for these meats, holding, by Justice Putnam, that it was the duty of the defendants to keep books containing a correct account of the sales of such consigned meats and the credits and allowances to which the consignor was entitled, which should be subject to the inspection of the consignor. The examiner of plaintiffs having ascertained from some of the books the prices received for sixty-seven carloads of the meats, and been refused further access to the books, and they were afterward wilfully destroyed by the consignee, it was not improper to compute the amount due to the consignors for the meats whose selling price, as recorded in the books, had not been ascertained before their destruction, upon the basis of the sales of the sixty-seven carloads, and when the consignee conceded that the prices entered in the books were not the prices actually received for the meats sold, and that they had always conducted the business in the same way that they did in reference to the sixty-seven carloads, a shortage might be allowed for the meats the account of the sales of which had not been examined, at the same rate as in the case of such sixty-seven carloads.